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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Revised budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The Security Council, in its resolution 2284 (2016), extended the mandate of United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for a final period, until 30 June 2017.

The present report contains the revised budget for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, which amounts to $178,874,900 and provides for the withdrawal and closure of the Operation.

The revised budget takes into account the gradual withdrawal of up to 137 military observers, 2,601 military contingent personnel, 339 United Nations police officers, 420 formed police personnel, 251 international staff, 545 national staff, 89 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel during the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017; and the separation of up to 82 international staff, 63 national staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers during the Operation's two-month closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017.

The revised resource requirements for UNOCI for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 have been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, organized according to components (safe and secure environment, humanitarian and human rights, peace consolidation, law and order, and support). The human resources of the Operation, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the mandate and withdrawal period and the closure period of the Operation, as defined by the Security Council in its resolution 2284 (2016). The support component is divided into two frameworks, the first reflecting the mandate and withdrawal period and the second reflecting the closure period.

The explanations of variances in the levels of resources, both human and financial, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Operation.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July to 30 June.)

		Cost estimates			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment (2015/16)*	*Withdrawal (1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)*	*Closure (1 May to 30 June 2017)*	*Total (2016/17)*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	214 710.8	68 922.2	–	68 922.2	(145 788.6)	(67.9)
Civilian personnel	82 618.9	45 253.8	2 297.6	47 551.4	(35 067.5)	(42.4)
Operational costs	105 464.6	59 740.8	2 660.5	62 401.3	(43 063.3)	(40.8)
Gross requirements	**402 794.3**	**173 916.8**	**4 958.1**	**178 874.9**	**(223 919.4)**	**(55.6)**
Staff assessment income	7 276.9	4 583.1	219.6	4 802.7	(2 474.2)	(34.0)
Net requirements	**395 517.4**	**169 333.7**	**4 738.5**	**174 072.2**	**(221 445.2)**	**(56.0)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**402 794.3**	**173 916.8**	**4 958.1**	**178 874.9**	**(223 919.4)**	**(55.6)**

Human resources

		Mandate and withdrawal[a]										Closure	
		Actual			Planned deployment							Planned deployment	
	Authorized strength[b] 2015/16	July 2016[c]	August 2016[c]	September 2016[c]	October 2016[d]	November 2016[d]	December 2016[d]	January 2017[d]	February 2017[d]	March 2017[d]	April 2017[d]	May 2017[d]	June 2017[d]
Military observers	192	137	126	100	100	100	100	100	100	8	–	–	–
Military contingent personnel	5 245	2 601	1 968	1 897	1 897	1 897	1 897	1 897	954	10	10	–	–
United Nations police	500	339	334	326	326	326	326	250	129	8	–	–	–
Formed police units	1 000	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	210	–	–	–	–
International staff	354	251	248	242	243	243	243	176	176	143	112	82	61
National staff[e]	700	545	541	479	438	438	438	244	244	156	136	63	10
Temporary positions	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	154	89	85	79	79	79	79	46	46	33	28	14	3
Government-provided personnel	8	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**8 154**	**4 388**	**3 728**	**3 543**	**3 503**	**3 503**	**3 503**	**3 133**	**1 859**	**358**	**286**	**159**	**74**

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength, but excludes 16 posts (1 P-4, 3 Field Service and 12 national General Service) abolished in January 2016 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/258 B.

[b] Actual incumbency at the end of the month.

[c] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month.

[d] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. The mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004). In its resolution 2284 (2016), the Council authorized the extension of the mandate for a final period, until 30 June 2017.

2. The Secretary-General first proposed the budget for UNOCI for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 in his report of 22 February 2016 (A/70/753). He requested the General Assembly to appropriate and assess among Member States the amount of $320,709,000 gross ($313,254,500 net) for the maintenance of the Operation. As indicated by the Secretary-General, the budget proposal was without prejudice to further decisions of the Security Council with respect to the future of the Operation.

3. The decision by the Security Council to close UNOCI by the end of the 2016/17 financial period gave rise to significant changes in planned activities. Accordingly, the Secretary-General decided to submit to the General Assembly, at the main part of its seventy-first session, a revised budget proposal for the 2016/17 financial period reflecting the decisions of the Security Council in its resolution 2284 (2016).

4. Subsequently, the Advisory Committee on Administrative Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in the amount of $160,354,500 (equal to half of the proposed budget for 2016/17) for the maintenance of UNOCI for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 (see A/70/742/Add.13, para. 11).

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/272, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding $153,046,000 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and assessed the same amount among Member States, for the maintenance of the Operation pending the submission of the revised budget for the 2016/17 period.

6. The present report contains the revised proposed budget for the Operation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, which amounts to $178,874,900.

7. The Operation was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the Government in stabilizing the security situation in the country and to make progress towards the achievement of lasting peace and stability.

8. Within this overall objective, UNOCI will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below. The frameworks are organized according to components (safe and secure environment, humanitarian and human rights, peace consolidation, law and order, and support), which are derived from the mandate of the Operation.

9. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the mandate established by the Security Council within the remaining lifetime of the Operation,

and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of UNOCI, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Operation as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel compared with the approved budget for the 2015/16 period have been explained under the respective components.

10. The Security Council, in its resolution 2284 (2016), endorsed the withdrawal plan of the Secretary-General, including phased force reductions, as recommended in his special report of 31 March 2016 (S/2016/297), and taking into account the security conditions on the ground following the successful conclusion of the presidential election of 25 October 2015 and the overall progress made in Côte d'Ivoire, including with respect to the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the Operation's security role, requested the Secretary-General to implement this plan, in close cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and all relevant stakeholders.

11. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the proposed revised budget provides for substantive activities to be carried out until 30 April 2017. From 1 May to 30 June 2017, the proposed revised budget provides for activities related to the closure of the Operation and the finalization of the transition process, including through any political facilitation that may be required.

12. As regards substantive activities to be carried out until 30 April 2017, UNOCI will use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), within its capabilities and its area of deployment, and will complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNOCI components, other than those required to fulfil the mandate of the Operation as set out in paragraph 18 of the resolution. In that paragraph, the Council decided that from 1 May to 30 June 2017 the mandate of UNOCI would be to complete the closure of the Operation as described in paragraph 61 of the special report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/297) and to finalize the process of transition to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team, including through any remaining political facilitation that may be required.

13. During the period from July 2016 to 30 April 2017, the sole area in which the mandate of UNOCI has been expanded is in the political facilitation and the political support provided by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, which covers such areas as security sector reform, the reinsertion of the remaining former combatants and the mitigation of incidents of incitement to hatred or violence. Accordingly, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders to facilitate an inclusive political dialogue, particularly in view of the planned constitutional referendum and legislative elections. In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will continue to support national institutions and civil society in their efforts to promote intercommunal dialogue, national reconciliation and social cohesion. Within the framework of the political facilitation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, activities will also be conducted to achieve further progress in the implementation of outstanding issues with respect to security sector reform and in the reinsertion of former combatants. Furthermore, the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General, with support from the Communications and Public Information Section, will continue to monitor and help prevent and mitigate incidents of incitement to hatred and violence.

14. As regards the protection of civilians, UNOCI is authorized to extend its support to the Ivorian security forces only in the event of a deterioration in the security situation that could risk a "strategic reversal" of peace and stability; that is to say, only in extremis. Similarly, support by UNOCI to Ivorian security institutions is limited to the provision of advice and support, with focus on the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy. In line with Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), UNOCI military and police components will focus on providing advice and mentorship at the operational and command levels to the Ivorian defence and security forces, including on the monitoring and management of weapons. In addition, UNOCI is mandated to enhance the capacity of the Government and regional actors to address security challenges at the border. In this regard, UNOCI will work closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on inter-mission cooperation initiatives aimed at promoting cross-border engagement and border-related initiatives.

15. Acknowledging that further progress is required towards the promotion and protection of human rights, the Security Council, in its resolution 2284 (2016) provides UNOCI with a clear mandate to monitor, investigate and report to the Security Council on abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in order to prevent such abuses and violations, and to contribute to ending impunity. In addition, UNOCI will support the efforts of the Ivoirian authorities to strengthen national capacities to promote and protect human rights, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against women and children.

16. As regards humanitarian assistance, UNOCI is mandated to facilitate, within its reduced capabilities, the provision of humanitarian assistance and to support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, including by creating conducive security conditions.

17. As regards public information, UNOCI is mandated to use its broadcasting capacity, through UNOCI FM, to help promote sustainable peace and provide information about the ongoing transformation of United Nations engagement in Côte d'Ivoire. The Operation's media monitoring role is now subsumed under its political facilitation and political support functions.

18. With the adoption of resolution 2284 (2016), UNOCI no longer has a mandate to provide electoral assistance, including logistic support, in connection with the forthcoming legislative elections. In line with Security Council resolution 2283 (2016), which terminated the sanctions regime against Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI no longer has a role in embargo monitoring. Similarly, as noted in paragraph 13 above, the Operation's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration mandate is reduced to the provision of political support and advice on the reinsertion of the remaining ex-combatants, and hence no longer includes support for the implementation of government-led disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations.

19. The Security Council has encouraged UNOCI, together with the Government, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners, to map the international community's support to Côte d'Ivoire, in particular with respect to residual functions provided by UNOCI, which may be needed after the closure of the Operation. UNOCI and the United Nations country team are required to work closely in preparing for the closure of the Operation, including by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of remaining mandated responsibilities and scaling up the activities and programmes of the United Nations country team, in order to ensure a smooth transition of residual functions to the Government, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners by the time UNOCI closes. Coordination mechanisms including all relevant stakeholders are being put in place: (a) to identify residual functions currently performed by UNOCI which may be needed after the closure of the Operation; and (b) to reinforce programmatic cooperation between UNOCI and the United Nations country team.

20. The headquarters of the Operation is located in Abidjan and is supported by two regional offices in Bouaké (Sector East) and Daloa (Sector West). As at 30 June 2016, civilian, military and police personnel were located at 58 sites throughout the country. In the 2016/17 period, UNOCI plans to gradually close and hand over to the respective owners 33 premises, 5 in Abidjan (Abidjan-Sebroko headquarters, empty land near headquarters, the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations air terminal and the Anonkoua-Koute Camp), 1 in Riviera, 5 in Bouaké, 3 in Daloa, 3 in Yamoussoukro and 3 in San-Pedro, as well as sites in Tabou, Grabo, Para, Divo, Gagnoa, Bondoukou, Korhogo, Odienne, Guiglo, Aboisso, Abengourou, Toulépleu and Man.

21. The 28 premises located outside Abidjan will be gradually closed in three phases by 30 April 2017 as follows: (a) 4 premises by 30 September 2016; (b) 5 premises by 31 December 2016; and (c) 19 premises by 30 April 2017. The remaining 5 premises in Abidjan will be closed by 30 June 2017. The reduced number of civilian field offices reflects the Operation's review of overall deployment patterns, specifically given the reduction in troop strength during the 2016/17 period and the evolution of the security situation on the ground, taking into account lessons learned during the 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 periods.

B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives

Security situation

22. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to improve, with a decrease in the number of incidents recorded since 1 July 2015. The enhancement of security measures during the electoral campaign ahead of the 25 October 2015 presidential election, to a large extent, accounts for the low level of incidents countrywide. After an initial upsurge during the first quarter of 2016 following the lifting of the exceptional measures, the overall number of incidents subsided to a remarkably low level, as recorded in June 2016. Enhanced law enforcement measures since May 2016 may account for the significant drop in reported violent incidents. Sporadic armed attacks in the west, along the border with Liberia, have decreased, and the impact of armed attacks in western areas has been reduced by the strengthened deployment of the Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire (FACI) (formerly the Forces

républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI)) and the gendarmerie to those areas, as well as to the north of the country, to counter terrorism threats. Overall, the 13 March 2016 attacks in Grand Bassam injected a new dynamic in the security environment prevailing in Côte d'Ivoire and prompted the Government and security forces to step up national and regional responses to terrorism. However, intercommunal conflicts, armed robberies, sexual and gender-based violence, and violence against minors, as well as other criminal activities, continue to fuel insecurity. Tensions over land issues have been exacerbated by the resumption of the programme for the repatriation of refugees from Liberia to western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. There has also been an increase in armed attacks against security forces and State institutions in the eastern part of the country. Highway robberies as well as other criminal activities, such as illicit trafficking, are frequent in the east, with incidents involving former combatants and other armed groups including *dozos* (traditional hunters) sometimes fuelling tension among the population.

23. Notable improvements in the security environment include the peaceful conduct of the October 2015 presidential elections, with the commendable organization and involvement of security forces, the acceleration of the security sector process by the Government and adoption of key sectoral legislation. However, challenges remain in the implementation of the reform. While the reintegration process for the remaining ex-combatants continues, ensuring sustainable reinsertion will be key to durable stability in Côte d'Ivoire. Although not directly linked to the upcoming legislative elections, intercommunal tensions related to the ongoing repatriation of refugees and upcoming evictions from national parks and classified forests in the west may be exacerbated during the legislative electoral period in November 2016. Meanwhile, tangible improvement in the daily lives of people is slow, despite economic growth. An increase in social unrest ahead of the electoral period, sometimes turning violent, transpired in the first semester of 2016 and may increase as polling day approaches. There is a continued need for support to the national authorities in addressing issues relating to reconciliation, social cohesion and public order. In addition, the Operation will continue to devote special attention to the western border regions and other volatile areas.

Political situation

24. Although dialogue between the Government and the opposition is ongoing, and it is assumed that the political environment in Côte d'Ivoire will generally continue to improve, progress being made towards reconciliation is gradual and slow, and political consensus on substantive issues has yet to be fully reached. Moreover, a referendum on the Constitution and legislative and local elections are scheduled to take place in the 2016/17 period, which may further exacerbate existing political tensions. Accordingly, the political role of UNOCI, primarily through the political facilitation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, will remain critical during the 2016/17 period to ensure the continued dialogue between all political stakeholders necessary for peace consolidation.

Security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

25. Over the course of the past year, progress was made in implementing the national security sector reform strategy, which was adopted in 2012 and updated in 2014 under the leadership of the National Security Council. This is reflected in the

improved operational capacity of security institutions, growing capacity for change management among security sector leaders, enhanced confidence among security actors and progress in security sector decentralization. It is also noticeable in the reinforced capacities of the secretariat of the National Security Council, the Defence and Security Commission of the National Assembly and non-State actors, such as civil society organizations and the media, to help local actors to understand and participate in the implementation of the envisaged reforms. Notwithstanding these accomplishments, residual challenges remain, particularly as regards the implementation of the recently adopted Military Programming Law and Internal Security Programming Law; effective oversight of security sector governance; completion of the security sector reform decentralization process; and enhanced cohesion and confidence within the ranks of the armed forces.

26. In view of the above, and considering the mandate under Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the Operation will support the implementation of the national security sector reform strategy, through the efforts of the Security Sector Reform Section and the UNOCI military and police components, by providing strategic advice to the secretariat of the National Security Council, as well as advice and mentorship at the operational and command levels to the defence and security forces of Côte d'Ivoire, including in the areas of planning, governance of security forces, tactical coordination and management of weapons.

27. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process initiated in 2012 by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Authority has also made significant progress. The mandate of the Authority concluded on 30 June 2015, and its successor structure, the Coordination Cell for Follow-up and Reinsertion, which was tasked with handling the remaining caseload of ex-combatants, was created by presidential decree No. 444 on 24 June 2015. Disarmament and demobilization operations targeting the remaining caseload formally concluded on 14 August 2015, with a total of 69,506 ex-combatants, including 6,105 women, who had entered the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, benefitting from reinsertion support, including interim financial safety allowance payments and "resocialization" (including psychological) support, along with valuable vocational training and access to employment opportunities.

28. Despite extensive efforts, a number of residual disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues still remain to be addressed. Approximately 2,000 ex-combatants living in exile in Liberia and an unconfirmed number in exile in Ghana and other neighbouring countries have yet to participate in any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Much of the work completed remains at risk without concrete measures to link short-term reinsertion to longer-term reintegration of ex-combatants.

Humanitarian and human rights situation

29. The humanitarian situation has improved significantly, although some pockets of vulnerability persist, particularly in the west and the north. The continued return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their areas of origin is a sign of confidence and an indicator of improvement. During the 2016/17 period, the Operation will continue to support the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of

refugees and internally displaced persons to the extent possible, given its limited military resources.

30. The human rights situation is expected to remain challenging, with continued incidences of sexual and gender-based violence and other human rights violations and abuses. The Operation's efforts will therefore remain important in contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights and supporting compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, the prosecution of serious crimes and grave human rights violations, and monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and abuses.

Military and police personnel

31. During the 2016/17 period, UNOCI will continue to support national authorities in addressing remaining security threats and protecting civilians, within its existing capabilities and areas of deployment and in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. With regard to the protection of civilians in particular, UNOCI is authorized to intervene in support of the Ivorian security forces only in the event of a deterioration of the security situation that could risk a strategic reversal of peace and stability in the country. In practice, an intervention is authorized only in response to a clear indication of imminent deterioration of security, the exhaustion of all national capacities to respond and the completion of a threat assessment, all of which is to be assessed in consultation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI military and police will continue to undertake short- and long-range patrols, including air reconnaissance when necessary, particularly in identified hotspot areas in support of the Government's efforts to protect civilians.

32. In its resolution 2284 (2016), the Security Council mandates the completion of all military operations and the full withdrawal of the UNOCI military and police personnel by 30 April 2017. In order to retain a mobile and credible force during the legislative election period, the military component of UNOCI was gradually reduced to 2,000 military personnel by 31 August 2016, comprising the quick reaction force (650 troops), 1 infantry battalion in the south-west to monitor pockets of instability particularly along the border with Liberia (650 troops), a headquarters protection unit (300 troops), 100 military observers, 242 enablers and 58 staff officers. Further reductions will take place in February 2017, with the departure of all remaining military contingent personnel, including 48 headquarters elements, the battalion in the south-west, 1 aviation unit and the quick reaction force by 15 February 2017. All military observers and 33 headquarters elements will depart by 28 February 2017, with another 23 headquarters elements to be repatriated by the end of March 2017. The final repatriation of the two remaining force headquarters personnel will take place in April 2017. In an effort to minimize costs, the timetable for the drawdown and eventual withdrawal of the military component has been aligned with the rotation schedule of the battalions.

33. Accordingly, UNOCI will not have the capacity to respond to a request for security-related support during the legislative election period on the same scale as that provided during the 2015 presidential election, at which time UNOCI had over 5,000 troops. In this respect, the UNOCI military observers, through nine team sites co-located with FACI command posts, will play a crucial role during the legislative

election period in providing situational awareness and early warning and reporting on human rights violations and abuses.

34. Taking into account the reduced mandate of the Operation, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the number of United Nations police officers will decrease progressively from 500 in June 2016 to 250 by 31 December 2016. The six formed police units, which comprised 180 personnel each, were reduced in March and April 2016 to 3 units, based in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa, and presently comprise 140 elements each. All remaining United Nations police officers and the three remaining formed police units are to be repatriated by 30 April 2017. All United Nations police activities are scheduled to end by 31 March 2017, one month before the final repatriation of all police personnel.

35. A number of changes to the United Nations police configuration have been introduced in order to ensure the effective implementation of residual mandated tasks despite the reduced strength of the police component. As of June 2016, United Nations police officers were co-located with the Ivorian police and gendarmerie at 12 police stations (Abidjan, Aboisso, Abengourou, Bondoukou, Bouaké, Daloa, Gagnoa, Korhogo, Man, Odienné, San-Pedro and Yamoussoukro), in order to facilitate mentoring and knowledge-sharing during the mandate and withdrawal period. Each site is manned with up to 15 United Nations police officers, and 30 police officers are located at UNOCI headquarters in Abidjan to support the Police Commissioner and assist in the provision of strategic guidance to United Nations police and the conduct of required administrative tasks.

36. The UNOCI police component will also continue to carry out limited capacity-building tasks through mentoring and the transfer of skills in the areas of operations planning, maintenance of public order, crime scene management and human rights compliance procedures. In addition, limited support will be provided to Ivorian law enforcement agencies in the protection of civilians, including through limited joint patrols with Ivorian police and gendarmerie and the establishment of "gender desks" at police and gendarmerie stations. Continued support will be provided to law enforcement agencies in the implementation of relevant aspects of the national security sector reform strategy, including the establishment of a transnational crime unit, and in addressing residual border challenges, through the provision of advice and mentorship at the operational and command levels, which will be facilitated by co-location with Ivorian police and gendarmerie.

Air assets

37. During the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, UNOCI will operate and maintain an air fleet of seven aircraft, comprising five rotary-wing and two fixed-wing aircraft from three aviation bases across the country. In order to increase the cost-efficiency of air transportation, and in light of the drawdown of the Operation, one Beechcraft 1900D fixed-wing aircraft will be discontinued at the end of December 2016, two military MI-171 helicopters will be repatriated by 14 January 2017, the second Beechcraft 1900D aircraft will be discontinued by 31 January 2017, two MI-17 helicopters will be discontinued by 14 February 2017 and the last MI-8 helicopter will remain until 28 February 2017.

Civilian personnel

38. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 70/272, UNOCI recognizes the importance of focusing on national staff and continues, during the 2016/17 period, to support and provide, through its in-house Integrated Mission Training Centre, career development and capacity-building programmes comprising tailored training modules and cross-cutting programmes specifically designed to meet the needs of national staff in particular, including programmes on project management, entrepreneurship, leadership and vocational training. These are certification programmes, including online training (UN SkillPort), aimed at equipping national staff to face new challenges in the United Nations system and in the public and private sectors following the closure of the Operation.

39. The training programme seeks to build the capacity of national staff, not only in their respective field of professional competency, but also in various other fields. The programme includes the following three courses:

(a) **Project management training course.** This course provides instructor-led training on project management to enhance the skills of staff members in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with the aim of building staff capacity and helping them face future mission drawdown. Accreditation as a global registered education provider is required of the training provider in order to guarantee quality delivery and internationally recognized certification;

(b) **Entrepreneurship and business management training course.** The objective of this course is to equip national staff with the knowledge, skills and attitudes to start and run small and medium-sized businesses that attain and sustain profitability. The course will cover the following areas:

(i) Corporate and business strategy (business idea and model and start-up model);

(ii) Organization (organizing a team and understanding how to support the organization during the phases of evolution);

(iii) Products and services development;

(iv) Market analysis and competitive intelligence;

(v) Marketing, negotiation and sales;

(vi) Building a customer database;

(vii) Business planning, budgeting and funding;

(viii) Managing cash flow and ensuring profit;

(ix) Legal aspects, incorporation and taxation;

(c) **Leadership and management training course**. Three sessions on leadership and management have been scheduled for a total of 60 staff members to build their leadership and management skills by equipping them with the knowledge and competencies necessary for higher professional outputs and greater success in career development endeavours.

Liquidation activities

40. Pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 70/272, UNOCI has established a transition and liquidation task force comprising representatives of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the military and police components and mission support to coordinate the preparation and implementation of drawdown and closure activities.

41. The task force held its inaugural meeting on 8 September 2016. It is supported by two working group, on assets disposal and on camp closures. The task force will ensure: (a) timely formulation of the assets disposal plan in November 2016; (b) closure of all premises, including government-owned and privately owned sites; and (c) implementation of procurement, finance, human resources and records management and archiving plans related to the closure of the Operation. The Operation will dispose of an estimated 11,834 items of property, plant and equipment, which have an estimated depreciated value of $26.8 million, and 3,200,000 items of expendable inventory with an estimated value of $20.6 million.

42. The above-mentioned items will be disposed of through: (a) transfer to other peacekeeping missions; (b) commercial sale and disposal; and (c) donation to the host Government and to non-governmental organizations.

43. The Operation has undertaken a re-engineering exercise to refine processes and ensure the optimal utilization of resources during the downsizing and liquidation period to achieve the timely disposal of assets and inventory and the closure of premises in accordance with the timeframe established by the Security Council in its resolution 2284 (2016). The exercise has streamlined processes under dedicated teams and will utilize information technology tools to measure progress and take any necessary corrective action as the processes of asset disposal and camp closure unfold in the 2016/17 period.

44. UNOCI is finalizing its draft preliminary asset disposal plan, which will be completed in November 2016. Once completed and endorsed by the Chief of Mission Support and the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi, Italy, it will become the UNOCI asset disposal plan. It is estimated that virtually all UNOCI property, plant and equipment can be categorized (in accordance with the Financial Regulation and Rules of the United Nations) as follows:

(a) Assets to be transferred to other peacekeeping missions, with a preliminary estimated depreciated value of $10.22 million;

(b) Assets to be transferred to United Nations entities financed from assessed contributions, with a preliminary estimated depreciated value of $0.06 million;

(c) Assets with potential for disposal by commercial sale, or to be gifted or scrapped, with a preliminary estimated depreciated value of $16.58 million.

45. The process of identifying recipient United Nations missions for assets in the first category is ongoing. Asset managers of UNOCI self-accounting units are working in close coordination with the liquidation team in the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to establish the exact method of disposal for the third category of assets (commercial sale, gifting or destruction/scrapping).

46. Fixed infrastructure assets will, most likely, be donated to the Government or local non-governmental, non-profit organizations following detailed cost-benefit analyses and after considering the requests for assistance received officially from the Government, as well as from local non-profit organizations.

Environmental issues

47. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016) and the phased complete withdrawal of uniformed and civilian components, UNOCI is strongly committed to environmentally responsible closure of the Operation. The Environment Unit was included in the camps closure team, which is responsible for the closure and handover of sites and premises back to the owners and for overseeing the environmental clean-up and clearance of UNOCI. The contingent environmental clearance procedure developed by the Environmental Unit is being applied by the military contingents and formed police units to ensure that solid and hazardous waste (such as furniture, vehicle batteries, tires, chemicals and waste oils), which has sometimes accumulated over the years, is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the United Nations contracted waste disposal service providers and that camps are cleaned up prior to being vacated. The contingent environmental clearance is followed by the final environmental clearance, which is signed by UNOCI and the site premise owner once all requisite clean-up activities have been completed. The final environmental clearance certifies that standardized environmental clean-up activities have been completed. It includes pictures of the site that are signed by both the party that is handing over and the recipient party and certifies that the owner has received the property back without outstanding environmental issues. The final environmental clearance is included in the property return agreement between UNOCI and the owner(s) and becomes a part of the legal documentation for handover of the site back to the owner.

48. In addition, the UNOCI Engineering Section undertakes clean-up actions (such as removal of oil- and fuel-contaminated soil from vehicle workshop areas, disposal of wood waste and demolition of debris) in coordination with the Environment Unit, in line with Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNOCI environmental policies and procedures, the UNOCI standard operating procedures for land and property management and the Liquidation Manual. The Environment Unit works with the Medical Unit to ensure that medical waste is incinerated.

49. In order to complete the handover of sites, records include handover takeover certification indemnifying UNOCI from environmental and other responsibilities. In order to ensure that the Operation is closed in an environmentally friendly manner, the UNOCI Environmental Unit will be retained until the end of May 2017.

C. Regional mission cooperation

50. The situation along the border between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire continues to improve, but important border-related challenges remain, owing to cross-border movements of armed individuals, land issues and intercommunal conflict. The two Governments have taken steps to enhance border security with the implementation of the Mano River Union Cross-Border Security Strategy. During the 2016/17 period, UNOCI, in collaboration with UNMIL, will continue to support national

authorities and regional initiatives in order to address remaining subregional threats and border security challenges and to promote reconciliation in the border region, in line with the joint UNOCI-UNMIL inter-mission cooperation framework for engagement, adopted in July 2014. The framework is aimed at promoting cross-border engagement and border-related initiatives, including strengthened information-sharing and analysis. The quick reaction force will respond to incidents in Côte d'Ivoire and will be ready to provide support in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation in Liberia. As UNOCI liquidates, the quick reaction force will be redeployed to MINUSMA in two phases in February 2017.

51. UNOCI will also continue to share information and work with MINUSMA on areas of mutual interest in the context of the inter-mission cooperation framework. The Operation will continue to support regional efforts of the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of West African States by facilitating cross-border meetings on regional and inter-mission security cooperation with a view to protecting civilians and supporting the implementation of the subregional strategy for the Mano River Union. Furthermore, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General will continue to meet and consult with the senior officials of the above-mentioned missions in West Africa on the political situation in the region and issues of mutual concern, as appropriate.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

52. UNOCI will continue to apply a "One United Nations" system-wide approach, with integrated strategic coordination covering all mandated areas. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 70/272, Joint Support Initiative to the National Assembly, which brings together UNOCI and the United Nations country team in providing technical assistance to the National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire based on a signed cooperation framework. UNOCI and the United Nations country team also work side by side in their support to the National Commission for Human Rights and the fight against gender-based violence. Funding for other programmes is being sourced by the United Nations country team.

53. UNOCI will continue to work with the United Nations country team to support peace consolidation. In this respect, the United Nations country team and UNOCI will continue to work together in line with the priority plan for Côte d'Ivoire to consolidate peacebuilding efforts and address related emerging challenges within the "One United Nations" programmatic framework for 2017-2020. To that end, the United Nations country team will also continue to submit projects of relevance to be funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

54. With regard to the transition of UNOCI, the Operation, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations country team, and bilateral and multilateral partners, have begun to map the international community's support to Côte d'Ivoire with respect to the residual functions of the Operation which may be needed after its departure. Six thematic technical committees were established to facilitate discussions in the following areas: social cohesion; human rights and transitional justice; security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and weapons management and civilian disarmament; defence, security and law enforcement; and communications, particularly with respect to the Operation's radio station. UNOCI

FM. Discussions culminated in the consolidation of the UNOCI handover plan signed on 17 October 2016, which includes key residual functions that will need to be continued after the departure of UNOCI, relevant implementation partners and necessary resource requirements. The plan was signed by the Government, UNOCI, the United Nations country team and the Ambassador of France on behalf of the donor community. In parallel, additional opportunities will be explored for the use of the capacities of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to support mandate implementation, by using assessed funds, in such areas as social cohesion, including in cross-border areas and with regard to national reconciliation; security sector reform support; community disarmament; sexual and gender-based violence; women's human rights; and violence against children.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Executive direction and management

55. Overall direction and management of the Operation are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[c]	*June 2017*[c]
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General					
USG/ASG	1	1	1	1	1
D-2/D-1	2	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	6	6	6	2	2
P-3/P-2	2	2	2	–	–
Field Service	3	3	3	2	2
National staff	7	5	5	3	–
United Nations Volunteers	4	3	3	1	1
Subtotal	**25**	**20**	**20**	**9**	**6**
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law					
USG/ASG	1	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	1	–	–	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	–	–	–	–
Field Service	1	1	1	–	–
National staff	3	1	1	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**7**	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**

Office	Approved for 2015/16	September 2016[a]	December 2016[b]	April 2017[c]	June 2017[d]
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction					
USG/ASG	1	1	1	1	1
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	3	2	2	1	1
P-3/P-2	–	–	–	–	–
Field Service	1	–	–	–	–
National staff	2	2	2	1	–
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**7**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**2**
Office of the Legal Adviser					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	2	2	2	2	–
P-3/P-2	1	–	–	–	–
Field Service	–	–	–	–	–
National staff	3	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1	1	1	1	–
Subtotal	**7**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**–**
Joint Analysis and Operations and Embargo Monitoring Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	4	3	3	2	–
P-3/P-2	5	2	2	1	–
Field Service	1	1	1	–	–
National staff	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	5	5	5	2	–
Subtotal	**15**	**11**	**11**	**5**	**–**
Field Coordination and Inter-mission Cooperation Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	2	1	1	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	1	1	–	–
Field Service	–	–	–	–	–
National staff	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1	1	1	–	–
Subtotal	**4**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[a]	*June 2017*[a]
Strategic Planning and Best Practices Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	2	1	1	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	1	1	–	–
Field Service			–		
National staff[c]	–		–		
United Nations Volunteers	1	1	1	–	–
Subtotal	**4**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**
Office of the Spokesperson					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	1	1	1	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	–	–	–	–
Field Service	–	–	–	–	–
National staff[c]	3	1	1	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**6**	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**
Board of Inquiry Unit					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	–	–	–	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	1	1	–	–
Field Service	1	1	1	–	–
National staff[c]	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**3**	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**
Total					
USG/ASG	3	2	2	2	2
D-2/D-1	2	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	21	16	16	7	3
P-3/P-2	13	7	7	1	–
Field Service	7	6	6	2	2
National staff[c]	18	9	9	4	–
United Nations Volunteers	14	11	11	4	1
Grand total		**51**	**51**	**20**	**8**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General

[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month

[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month

[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

56. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General is the highest-ranking United Nations official in Côte d'Ivoire, serves as head of UNOCI and is responsible for the overall direction and management of the Operation in line with its mandate. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the political facilitation and political support role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General now encompasses a number of priority areas, including political dialogue, national reconciliation, social cohesion, human rights, security sector reform, reinsertion of the remaining former combatants and the mitigation of any public incidents of incitement to hatred or violence. Accordingly, the immediate Office of the Special Representative will need to retain sufficient capacity to support a broader role until the closure of the Operation.

57. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 25 posts and positions of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 20 posts and positions for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 6 posts and positions (1 Under-Secretary-General post of Special Representative of the Secretary-General, 2 P-4 posts of Special Adviser and Gender Adviser, 2 Field Service posts of Senior Staff Assistant and Administrative Assistant and 1 United Nations Volunteer position of Reporting Officer) during the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017. Exceptionally, in the context of closure of the Operation, UNOCI plans to undertake recruitment to fill the recently vacated critical post of Chief of Staff (D-1) for the period from 1 January to 30 March 2017.

Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law

58. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of seven posts of the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction

59. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of seven posts of the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of five posts for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to two posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General post of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction and 1 P-4 post of Special Assistant, Humanitarian Affairs) during the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017. It is proposed that UNOCI retain only one post of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General during the closure period, the most appropriate being the post of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-

General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction, who would also continue to serve as Resident Coordinator, as well as ensure that United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Côte d'Ivoire are ready, to the extent possible, to scale up their activities in areas in which UNOCI is gradually disengaging, so as to avoid critical gaps in assistance in line with the request of the Security Council in paragraphs 18 to 20 of its resolution 2284 (2016). The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction will be assisted by the Special Assistant, Humanitarian Affairs.

Office of the Legal Adviser

60. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of six posts and one position of the Office of the Legal Adviser is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 31 May 2017.

Joint Analysis and Operations and Embargo Monitoring Section

61. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 15 posts of the Joint Analysis and Operations and Embargo Monitoring Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Field Coordination and Inter-mission Cooperation Section

62. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of three posts and one position of the Field Coordination and Inter-mission Cooperation Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Strategic Planning and Best Practices Section

63. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of three posts and one position of the Strategic Planning and Best Practices Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Office of the Spokesperson

64. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of five posts and one position of the Office of the Spokesperson is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Board of Inquiry Unit

65. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of two posts and one position of the Board of Inquiry Unit is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Component 1: safe and secure environment (mandate withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

66. As described in the framework below, the Operation will continue to focus on stabilizing the security situation, including by supporting the Government in its efforts to address the remaining security threats and border-related challenges. The protection of civilians remains a mandated task, albeit only in extreme circumstances, while support to the implementation of national security sector reform and durable reinsertion of ex-combatants will also remain a priority within the framework of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. UNOCI will continue to support the Government in addressing challenges in border areas and areas of high risk by providing support for cross-border activities and to local-level security committees by bringing together the security and defence forces, local authorities and community representatives.

67. NOCI will adjust the deployment of uniformed and civilian personnel, as necessary, to ensure adequate coverage of the western part of the country in particular, which is an area of concern. In addition, military training exercises will be conducted regularly to ensure operational readiness, and the quick reaction force will remain fully operational and ready to deploy rapidly within the country and in Liberia, as necessary, until March 2017.

68. UNOCI will also continue to support and develop the capacities of the national law enforcement agencies, including the police and the gendarmerie, to protect civilians, address sexual and gender-based violence and fight crime. That will be achieved through limited joint patrolling, co-location, mentoring, technical advice and training programmes on topics related to the protection of civilians and public order management, in full accordance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy.

69. In accordance with the reduced disarmament, demobilization and reintegration mandate given to UNOCI under Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the Senior Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer will focus on providing advice to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as to national authorities, on the reinsertion of the remaining former combatants within the framework of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as on any possible emerging disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues at the political level. UNOCI will facilitate an impact assessment that will seek to establish a "resocialization index" to more accurately analyse the degree of reinsertion/reintegration among different ex-combatants. The findings of the study will be offered as a tool for the Government to identify possible gaps in the reinsertion process, promote continued monitoring of the ex-combatants and encourage follow-up to prevent recidivism. Under Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), UNOCI is no longer required to undertake disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations countrywide. UNOCI, through the United Nations Mine Action Service, will continue to provide limited mentoring and advice to the National Commission for the Fight against Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure an adequate national capacity to assume responsibility for securing and disposing of weapons, as well as for clearing explosive remnants of war and ensuring that collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized.

70. With respect to the transition of its remaining mandated responsibilities, UNOCI, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), will scale up social cohesion activities in the border areas with a view to enhancing cross-border security cooperation, coordination and information exchange, as well as enhancing conflict prevention mechanisms.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Continued stabilization of security conditions in Côte d'Ivoire	1.1.1 Reduction in major incidents of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2014/15: 10 reported major incidents; 2015/16: 2 reported major incidents; 2016/17: 1 reported major incident)
	1.1.2 Improved discipline and accountability of the security and defence forces, inter-agency cooperation and internal organization of security institutions (2014/15: 140 reported violations; 2015/16: 20 reported violations; 2016/17: 15 reported violations)

Outputs

- 43,200 routine patrol person-days (12 patrols x 8 troops x 3 battalions x 150 days), including all planned operations/exercises, to increase visibility vis-à-vis the creation of an environment conducive to safety
- 7,500 military long-range patrol person-days (125 troops per patrol x 4 days x 3 patrols per month x 5 months)
- 1,488 flight hours (607 hours for 2 Mi-171 helicopters and 881 hours for 2 Mi-17 helicopters), which are focused mainly on air reconnaissance/air patrols (including the border region) but also include force deployment and extractions, casualty evacuation, support for United Nations police and military observer patrols and other military air operations
- 5,400 military observer mobile short-range patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 2 patrols per day x 9 team sites x 150 days)
- 4,320 military observer long-range patrol person-days (4 military observers per patrol x 24 patrols per month x 9 team sites x 5 months)
- Provision of advice, training and logistical support to the Ivorian armed forces, with special attention to their relationship with the local population and the need to comply with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, through daily joint planned patrols and bimonthly tripartite meetings among the UNOCI military component, the French Forces and FACI at the headquarters and regional levels
- Provision of assistance to a total of 184 incoming visitors (4 persons x 2 days x 23 weeks) during visits by official delegations from troop-contributing countries, Ivorian security forces, United Nations agencies or any other organizations or institutes
- Conduct of 20 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 400 Ivorian armed forces personnel on military operations, including command and control

- Training of 20 senior Ivorian armed forces personnel on thematic defence issues through their participation in officer-level military training courses in established military academies outside of Côte d'Ivoire
- 6 quick-impact projects dedicated to improving the command and control structure in support of security during elections
- Participation in 4 meetings on regional and inter-mission security cooperation, with a view to protecting civilians and supporting the implementation of the subregional strategy for the Mano River Union
- 2 integrated assessment missions, conducted jointly by the military, police and civilian components, to collect information on potential threats against the civilian population throughout the country
- 2 comprehensive baseline needs assessments on capacity gaps at border points of entry and strengthening the operational capacity of 4 prioritized border points of entry in 2 border areas conducted through 2 capacity-building workshops, conducted by UNDP
- 3 stakeholders engagements on rights and protection issues for sustainable peace and social cohesion in the border areas, ensuring the representation of women, youth and mobile populations in these engagements, conducted by UNDP
- Identification and strengthening of existing community conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, conducted by IOM
- Facilitation of 4 data information collection and sharing sessions, conducted by UNDP
- Support for 10 joint patrols along the border, conducted by UNDP
- Support for small-scale socioeconomic activities for women and youth associations in the border areas, conducted by UNDP
- 5 workshops for 25 local authorities, security forces, border management agents and key governmental actors (judiciary, police officers, civil registration officers, health workers, magistrates and social workers) in border areas on human rights, gender, child protection, conflict prevention, management and resolution, and the equipping of local authorities and security forces; 1 capacity-building workshop for 50 women and youth representatives and security actors, with the aim of building public confidence in the security actors and developing and implementing an accompanying awareness-raising campaign, conducted by IOM
- Organization of and support for at least 3 meetings to share information and strengthen the capacity of local administration and security agencies, with a view to enhancing cross-border security and increasing intra-community and cross-border engagements, conducted by IOM
- Establishment of channels for regular information-sharing between relevant agencies along the border (IOM), establishment of joint border committees to organize cross-border activities, and provision of support to community-based organization-to-organization cross-border sociocultural exchanges and sporting activities, as well as community-based security and law enforcement activities, to contribute to community stabilization and cohesion in the border areas. Organization of joint visits and review meetings (one in Côte d'Ivoire and one in Liberia) to assess the progress of work and lessons learned in cross-border community stabilization and cohesion in the border areas, conducted by IOM
- Provision of technical advice to national authorities for 90 per cent of their requests for assistance in clearing explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance

- Provision of support to the national authorities for the marking and storage of arms and strengthening the community disarmament coordination mechanism through meetings, advisory support and awareness-raising activities conducted by UNDP
- Provision of support to strengthen the mechanism for coordinating and piloting community disarmament, including preparation of a report on compliance with the International Small Arms Control Standards, conducted by UNDP
- Provision of support to community disarmament through the implementation of 20 responsive community activities for 500 individuals who have laid down their arms voluntarily and the implementation of 15 responsive community activities for 3,000 community members in the target zones, conducted by UNDP
- 5 community disarmament projects to assist in the rehabilitation and equipping of the decentralized Commissions of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illicit Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, conducted by UNDP

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.2 Enhanced capacities of local authorities to protect civilians	1.2.1 Increase in the number of operational security committees at the local level, including prefects, FACI, gendarmerie, police, customs, general counsel and the mayors (2014/15: 46; 2015/16: 75; 2016/17: 100)

Outputs

- Provision of technical support, including capacity-building activities, to 24 local security committees during monthly meetings
- Conduct of 16 train-the-trainer sessions for at least 240 personnel and 150 one-day mentoring sessions for at least 1,000 personnel of the national law enforcement agencies on topics related to the protection of civilians, including child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and community policing

External factors

Improvements in the capacity and performance of the national security institutions and increased confidence between the security and defence forces and the local population. The Ivorian authorities will formulate and implement appropriate policies on the protection of civilians and sexual and gender-based violence. Continued funding for weapons collection operations for national authorities, including the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illicit Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. The political and security environment remains stable.

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, safe and secure environment

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[c]	*June 2017*[c]
Office of the Force Commander					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	2	2	2	1	–
P-5/P-4	–	–	–	–	–
P-3/P-2	–	–	–	–	–
Field Service	1	1	1	1	–
National staff[d]	2	1	1	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**5**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**–**
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Cell					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	3	2	2	–	–
P-3/P-2	4	–	–	–	–
Field Service	1	–	–	–	–
National staff[d]	2	1	1	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	7	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**17**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**
Security Sector Reform Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	–	–
P-5/P-4	3	2	2	–	–
P-3/P-2	1	–	–	–	–
Field Service	1	–	–	–	–
National staff[d]	1	–	–	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	3	1	1	–	–
Subtotal	**10**	**4**	**4**	**–**	**–**
Total					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	3	3	3	1	–
P-5/P-4	6	4	4	–	–
P-3/P-2	5	–	–	–	–

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[b]	*June 2017*[b]
Field Service	3	1	1	1	–
National staff	5	2	2	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	10	1	1	–	–
Grand total	**32**	**11**	**11**	**2**	**–**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month.

[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month.

[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Office of the Force Commander

71. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of five posts of the Office of the Force Commander is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Cell

72. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 17 posts and positions of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Cell is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Security Sector Reform Section

73. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 10 posts and positions of the Security Sector Reform Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

74. As described in the framework below, UNOCI will continue to monitor closely, investigate and report on human rights violations and abuses, in addition to violations of international humanitarian law, in support of an increased early warning capacity and in order to prevent such abuses and violations and contribute to ending impunity. UNOCI will also continue to provide support for the promotion and protection of human rights, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against women and children, in particular sexual and gender-based violence.

75. UNOCI will continue to advocate with national authorities for the prosecution of perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses. In support of and together with the National Commission for Human Rights, it will monitor enforcement of appropriate administrative disciplinary measures and the principle of command responsibility for the military, the police and the gendarmerie.

76. The Operation will also continue to provide support to the Government, in particular the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, in the implementation of the national strategy on combating sexual and gender-based violence, through joint activities and advocacy.

77. UNOCI will also continue to engage with relevant actors on advancing the implementation of a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, advocating, in particular, for the publication of the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and advising authorities, such as the National Programme for Social Cohesion, in the implementation of a comprehensive and inclusive reparations programme.

78. Human rights awareness-raising campaigns targeting rights holders and duty bearers will continue to be conducted in collaboration with the Government and non-governmental stakeholders. UNOCI will also continue to provide technical cooperation assistance to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, as well as to the National Commission for Human Rights, to increase their capacity to promote and protect human rights. Similar capacity-building efforts will continue to be made with respect to the military, the police and the gendarmerie, with a focus on protecting the rights of women and children. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will also scale up their programmatic activities regarding the rights of women and children, in support of the Government's efforts to promote and protect human rights, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against women and children.

79. In the humanitarian area, the main focus of the Operation will be on supporting the Government in its efforts to ensure the safe and sustainable return of displaced people to their communities, in close coordination with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations	2.1.1 Increase in the number of perpetrators of serious human rights violations, documented by UNOCI, who are systematically brought to the attention of the civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2014/15: 111; 2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 100)
	2.1.2 Continued strengthening of the National Commission for Human Rights through training (2016/17: 10)

Outputs

- 1 thematic report on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire, 3 quarterly briefings to the diplomatic community and human rights reports to the Security Council, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution 2284 (2016)
- Organization of 6 monthly meetings of the joint UNOCI/Ivorian military/National Commission for Human Rights human rights mechanism at the national and regional levels
- Organization of 5 meetings with the Ministry for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and the Compensation of Victims and other relevant partners to advocate for the implementation of the national strategy for reconciliation and social cohesion, an inclusive reparations programme and follow-up to the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Commission for the Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims
- Training on human rights documentation and reporting for 50 members of the National Commission for Human Rights and 1 capacity-building seminar for 20 human rights defenders
- Provision of assistance in the development of human rights curricula for the national police, the gendarmerie and the National School of Administration to address training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for government authorities and officials
- Provision of support for the organization of a consultation by the Ministry of Justice on reform that aims to bring the legislation of Côte d'Ivoire into conformity with its human rights obligations, with the participation of at least 10 human rights experts
- Provision of technical advice through 8 monthly meetings with the National Commission for Human Rights for the implementation of its action plan on promotion and protection activities and 1 seminar on institutional reform of the Commission
- Training for the National Commission for Human Rights and lawyers associations on women's rights and dissemination of the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, provided by UN-Women
- Organization of 4 monthly meetings with human rights non-governmental organizations for the development of effective monitoring and advocacy strategies
- Monitor, verify and follow up on at least 50 reported cases of human rights violations and abuses
- Organization of 1 training session for FACI human rights focal points
- 4 quick-impact projects for the strengthening of the human rights capacity of human rights stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire
- 1 training session for members of the Platform for Combating Gender-Based Violence on how to use the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System and on the prevention of sexual violence, 1 workshop to review the activities of the Platform and non-governmental organizations on gender-based violence and validate the report, and production of media paraphernalia, provided by UNFPA
- 20 peer-group discussions countrywide on the prevention and prosecution of sexual violence crimes, provided by UNFPA

- 2 community awareness-raising campaigns on gender-based violence, with a view to supporting State efforts to combat it, provided by UNFPA
- 2 UNFPA human rights projects to equip social centres, national non-governmental organizations, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and Child Protection and the Ministry of Interior and Security, with a view to assisting national efforts in the fight against gender-based violence
- Commemoration of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) through an "open day" event, provided by UNFPA
- 30 awareness-raising and 30 monitoring activities on grave violations against children and support for assistance to child victims, provided by UNICEF

External factors

There is political will to address human rights violations and abuses in recent Ivorian crises.

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, humanitarian and human rights

Office	*Approved for 2015-16*	*September 2016[a]*	*December 2016[b]*	*April 2017[c]*	*June 2017[d]*
Human Rights Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	5	5	5	–	–
P-3/P-2	10	5	5	–	–
Field Service	1	1	1	–	–
National staff	36	21	21	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	11	4	4	–	–
Subtotal	**64**	**36**	**36**	–	–
Civil Affairs Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	–	–
P-5/P-4	2	1	1	–	–
P-3/P-2	4	3	3	–	–
Field Service	–	–	–	–	–
National staff	19	8	6	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	20	6	6	–	–
Subtotal	**46**	**19**	**17**	–	–
Total					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	2	1	1	–	–
P-5/P-4	7	6	6	–	–

Office	Approved for 2015/16	September 2016[a]	December 2016[b]	April 2017[b]	June 2017[b]
P-3/P-2	14	8	8	–	–
Field Service	1	1	1	–	–
National staff[c]	55	29	27	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	31	10	10	–	–
Grand total	**110**	**55**	**53**	–	–

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General

[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month.

[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month.

[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Human Rights Section

80. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 64 posts and positions of the Human Rights Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Civil Affairs Section

81. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 46 posts and positions of the Civil Affairs Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Component 3: peace consolidation (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

82. As described in the framework below, the Operation will continue to channel its efforts in consolidating peace to promote long-term stability, including the facilitation of dialogue between all political stakeholders.

83. UNOCI will support all parties in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular political leaders, in their efforts to forge consensus with regard to addressing critical political and security-related issues facing the country, through inclusive and collaborative processes. Specific attention will be paid to encouraging the inclusive participation of all stakeholders, including political parties, and civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in the political process.

84. UNOCI will continue to support the Government in advancing reconciliation and social cohesion. UNOCI will also support the transition and transfer of tasks to the Government and/or the United Nations country team so that support is continued to mechanisms at the local level to prevent, mitigate or resolve conflicts, including those relating to land issues and other intercommunal tensions. The Operation will also continue to promote reconciliation in the border area with Liberia, in close coordination with UNMIL, in accordance with the inter-mission cooperation framework for engagement, in support of the stabilization of the border areas. UNDP will scale up its activities on intercommunal dialogue, reconciliation and conflict management, with a view to enhancing social cohesion and national

reconciliation. UN-Women will also scale up its activities to encourage the participation of women in social cohesion and national reconciliation initiatives and processes.

85. Local, regional and national multimedia public information campaigns will be organized in support of UNOCI activities to improve the political environment, increase access to rights and enhance security. UNOCI will use awareness-raising and information tools, including UNOCI FM radio and social media, to provide such support until the closure of the Operation.

86. During the budget period, UNOCI will continue to provide technical assistance in the capacity-building of security sector actors and support the coordination of international assistance to the security sector reform process. The Operation will also promote confidence-building measures targeting defence and security forces and in support of relevant government authorities and conduct awareness-raising aimed at local administrative authorities and civil society organizations in support of the decentralization and increased local ownership of the ongoing security sector reform process. Moreover, UNOCI, through the United Nations Mine Action Service, will provide assistance to reduce the threat posed by unsecured ammunitions storage and unsafe ammunition storage practices by assisting with the refurbishment of selected strategic armouries.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.1 Progress towards national reconciliation and strengthened social cohesion, and an improved political environment	3.1.1 Enhanced capacity and accountability of the Parliament through active participation of parliamentarians in standing committees and the adoption of essential laws (number of laws adopted: 2014/15: 37; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 35)
	3.1.2 Political dialogue between the Government and the opposition continues, with a view to addressing issues of national interest, including national reconciliation, constitutional review and legislative elections

Outputs

- Political support, dialogue and facilitation to strengthen national reconciliation, including through the organization of 6 high-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and main Ivorian stakeholders, and regular dialogue with communities and local authorities to increase early warning capacity
- 8 meetings with presidents and other members of parliamentary committees, with a view to strengthening parliamentary activities that contribute to reconciliation and social cohesion
- 5 intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation sessions in hotspot areas of Abidjan and western and north-eastern Côte d'Ivoire, organized by UNDP
- Development of an early warning system and an integrated conflict management database for use by local communities and authorities, organized by UNDP

- Design and implementation of a platform for the coordination of actors involved in the national reconciliation process and social cohesion, organized by UNDP
- 1 workshop to strengthen the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors involved in the national reconciliation process and social cohesion, organized by UNDP
- National consultation with 300 women from across Côte d'Ivoire on the role of women in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding, including a public information campaign, organized by UN-Women
- Capacity-building for 50 women leaders, 5 workshops for 100 persons in 5 regions, 20 women-to-women discussions and 10 experience-sharing meetings with women from different regions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation, organized by UN-Women
- 3 advocacy initiatives for the involvement of women and 5 initiatives on supporting women's participation in national initiatives on peacebuilding and social cohesion, organized by UN-Women
- 1 social cohesion project for the construction of a market with a children s area that will engender peaceful co-existence between communities and support for women's groups in 2 communes that are engaged in small business, implemented by UN-Women
- Organization of 2 women-to-women discussion sessions on conflict prevention and peace consolidation and 10 experience-sharing sessions among women from different regions of Côte d'Ivoire, and support for 30 women's advocacy initiatives for the involvement of women in national action on peacebuilding, social cohesion and support for women's participation, organized by UN-Women
- Design and implementation of multimedia activities to inform various audiences of the transition of the Operation and the new engagement of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire, including proactive outreach to national and international media, and the broadcasting by UNOCI FM of information related to the transition and the withdrawal process
- Daily production and broadcast by UNOCI FM of relevant thematic programmes and news reports until March 2017 and transfer of the UNOCI broadcasting capacity, UNOCI FM, to the Government
- 25 quick-impact projects in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including the rehabilitation of public or communal infrastructure in support of social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- 20 UNDP social cohesion projects to strengthen social and communal bonds in hotspot areas of Côte d'Ivoire, organized by UNDP
- 16 social cohesion projects (through the Civil Affairs/Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration joint secretariat) in support of the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the consolidation of reconciliation and social cohesion in high-risk areas identified by UNOCI

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.2 Progress towards the restructuring of defence and security institutions and strengthened capacity for civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms	3.2.1 The national security sector reform monitoring and coordination body is decentralized and 4 (1 in each of the military regions) of the 31 established regional security councils are fully operational 3.2.2 Civil society and security institutions are actively engaged in national dialogue and the monitoring of implementation of security sector reform at the local and national levels (2016/17: 3 civil society organizations are actively engaged)

Outputs

- Preparation of a national strategy for democratic oversight of the security sector by the secretariat of the National Security Council and creation of 2 national committees to facilitate the implementation of the Military Programming Law and the Internal Security Programming Law
- 5 workshops for security actors to strengthen their capacity with regard to democratic control, organized by UNDP
- The regional security councils are operational and support local security governance
- Support to 5 regional security councils in developing regional security diagnostics, including on information-gathering, data collection, data analysis and investigations, organized by UNDP
- Advisory support to, and organization of 20 training activities for, local security actors on their roles and responsibilities, organized by UNDP
- Dissemination of key messaging at the decision-making and strategic levels on transformative security sector reform at the critical juncture of Operation transition
- Conduct of 5 awareness-raising sessions countrywide on security sector reform in support of implementation by national authorities of the national security sector reform strategy, organized by UNDP
- Organization of 1 nationally led interactive session for the Security and Defence Commission of the National Assembly to improve its capacity to exercise collaborative leadership, negotiate and mediate
- Support to the creation of a nationally led forum among the participants and partners of the "Brown bag lunch meetings"
- Support to the organization, by FACI, of 5 interactive sessions aimed at building the trust and confidence of the population
- Support to the organization of 1 interactive session by the gendarmerie on the admission of new female personnel
- Facilitation of at least 2 civil-military initiatives, with a view to contributing to a change in perception among the population and their security providers

- Rehabilitation of 17 selected armouries in compliance with international security standards, provision of advisory and training support to the gendarmerie, police and FACI on physical security and stockpile management, explosive ordnance disposal, improvised explosive device destruction and other specialized topics; and monitoring of the implementation of stockpile management procedures in the context of support to relevant authorities in reducing the threat posed by unsecured ammunitions storage infrastructure and unsafe ammunition storage practices

External factors

Sustained political commitment to addressing critical national issues through democratic processes, including an election process conducted in a peaceful environment. The subregional political and security situations improve, with regional bodies fully involved in peace consolidation. National government funds, complemented by targeted donor assistance, are available and continue to support reforms of the security institutions.

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, peace consolidation

Office	*Approved for 2016/17*	*September 2016*	*December 2016*	*April 2017*	*June 2017*
Communications and Public Information Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	3	2	2	2	2
P-3/P-2	5	4	4	–	–
Field Service	2	2	2	–	–
National staff	72	46	45	1	1
United Nations Volunteers	6	3	3	–	–
Subtotal	**88**	**57**	**56**	**3**	**3**
Political Affairs Section					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	–	–
P-5/P-4	5	4	4	–	–
P-3/P-2	3	1	1	–	–
Field Service	1	–	–	–	–
National staff	4	4	4	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**15**	**10**	**10**	**–**	**–**
Total					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	–	–
P-5/P-4	8	6	6	2	2
P-3/P-2	8	5	5	–	–

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[b]	*June 2017*[b]
Field Service	3	2	2	–	–
National staff[c]	76	50	49	1	1
United Nations Volunteers	7	3	3	–	–
Grand total	**103**	**67**	**66**	**3**	**3**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month.

[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month.

[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Communications and Public Information Section

87. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 88 posts and positions of the Communications and Public Information Section is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 57 posts and positions for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 3 posts (1 P-5 post of Chief Public Information Officer, 1 P-4 post of Public Information Officer and 1 national General Service post of Administrative Assistant) during the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017.

Political Affairs Section

88. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 15 posts of the Political Affairs Section is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Component 4: law and order (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

89. As described in the framework below, the focus of UNOCI in the 2016/17 period will remain on providing capacity-building support to security and law enforcement agencies, particularly the police and the gendarmerie, through technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes in order to contribute to the consolidation of their presence throughout the country and their full assumption of law and order tasks.

90. In close coordination with international partners, UNOCI will continue to advise the Government on administrative and operational structures for national police services and on how to instil more professional, democratic and community-oriented principles of policing in the national law enforcement agencies. As UNOCI transitions towards liquidation, UNDP will scale up its support to the Government in its initiatives to enhance the capabilities of the national police and the gendarmerie in capacity-building and border stabilization. UN-Women and UNFPA will support initiatives on gender mainstreaming in the gendarmerie and the establishment of gender desks in national police and gendarmerie stations. UNOCI will also continue to support the implementation of the national police action plan and to provide limited support to the efforts of law enforcement agencies in securing the conduct of the legislative elections in the 2016/17 period.

91. Within the framework of the West African Coast Initiative, aimed at combating organized crime in the West African region, and jointly with the United Nations Office for West Africa, UNOCI will continue to assist national authorities in operationalizing the Transnational Crime Unit in Côte d'Ivoire.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Enhanced public law and order and creation of sustainable operational capacities in the national police and the gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire	4.1.1 The national police and gendarmerie units are operational, refurbished and fully equipped throughout the country (2014/2015: 308 out of 308; 2015/2016: 328 out of 328; 2016/2017: 330 out of 330)
	4.1.2 Decreased number of major incidents during demonstrations throughout the country (2014/15: 5 incidents with persons killed; 2015/2016: 3 major incidents; 2016/2017: 2 major incidents)
	4.1.3 Decreased number of reported serious crimes including armed and highway robberies decreased (2014/2015: 1,050 armed robberies reported (baseline); 2015/2016: 893 armed robberies; 2016/2017: 670 armed robberies)

Outputs

- 2,745 United Nations formed police unit patrols and escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel (3 units x 5 patrols x 183 days), upon request, in the performance of their duties within the respective areas of deployment
- Provision of co-located support and technical assistance at the command level to the restructuring and strengthening of the national police and gendarmerie
- Provision of advice and mentoring, through co-location with national police and gendarmerie counterparts, on the reorganization and re-equipping of the central and regional police and gendarmerie structures
- Provision of advisory and mentoring support to the national forensic police services with regard to crime scene management, criminal identification and archiving of criminal files
- Assistance to national focal points in developing relevant regulations and procedures for the operationalization of the Transnational Crime Unit in Côte d'Ivoire
- Provision of advisory support and technical assistance to the police on the development and integration of the community police concept within the national police of Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with international standards
- Establishment of a structure for the national coordination and combating of crimes against women and children, including the establishment of special investigation units within both the police and the gendarmerie
- 9 quick-impact projects to assist in the rehabilitation and equipping of gendarmerie and police facilities
- 2 meetings with UNMIL and MINUSMA police counterparts in the framework of inter-mission cooperation

External factors

Political will to proceed with the reform of the police and the gendarmerie. Effective cooperation between the judicial system and law enforcement agencies.

Table 5
Human resources: component 4, law and order

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[a]	*April 2017*[a]	*June 2017*[a]
Office of the Police Commissioner					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	4	4	4	2	–
P-3/P-2	1	1	1	–	–
Field Service	2	2	2	1	–
National staff[b]	7	3	3	1	–
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**15**	**10**	**10**	**4**	**–**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.
[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month.
[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month.
[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Office of the Police Commissioner

92. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 15 posts of the Office of the Police Commissioner is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017.

Component 5: support (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)

93. As described in the framework below, up to 4,388 military, police and civilian personnel will be provided with effective and efficient logistical, managerial, administrative, technical and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Operation as well as the delivery of related outputs. No new equipment is planned to be acquired during the 2016/17 period, except for items that are crucial to maintain security and operational readiness.

94. During the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, UNOCI will operate and maintain air assets comprising five rotary-wing and two fixed-wing aircraft, from three aviation bases across the country. In the light of the reduction in air operations, one B-1900D fixed-wing aircraft will be discontinued at the end of December 2016. The military aviation units, comprising two MI-171 and two MI-17 helicopters, will be repatriated by 14 January and 14 February 2017, respectively. The operation of the remaining fixed-wing aircraft (B-1900) will end

by 31 January 2017 and the civilian helicopter (MI-8) will depart by 28 February 2017.

95. The vehicle fleet will also be reduced by 124 vehicles (light passenger vehicles, armoured vehicles, specialized trucks, material-handling equipment and ambulances) in line with the reduction in staffing and the reduction in the number of locations. It is planned to dispose of vehicles through commercial sale, donation/gifting or disposal as scrap in those cases where the condition of the vehicles does not allow another method of disposal at the time of the final withdrawal.

96. The total number of premises will be maintained at 25 major camps and 8 independent team sites. The premises will be reduced to 19 camps and 5 team sites by 30 April 2017. No new major construction projects will be undertaken during the year. As the Operation continues to plan for its transition, there will be a focus on the capacity-building programme for national staff, with greater emphasis on within-mission travel to train staff.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
5.1 Efficient and effective logistical, administrative and security support for the Operation	5.1.1 Provision of adequate operational support for the completion of the Operation's mandate

Outputs

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Repatriation of up to 2,601 military contingent personnel, 137 military observers, 339 United Nations police officers and 420 formed police personnel
- Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel
- Storage and supply of 305 tons of rations (equivalent to 28 days of United Nations reserve stock and 28 days of operational stock), 35,000 packs of combat rations (equivalent to 14 days in contingent locations and 7 days of warehouse stock), 157,500 litres of bottled water (equivalent to 14 days in contingent locations and 7 days of warehouse stock) for military contingent and formed police personnel in 7 locations
- Administration of an average strength of 638 civilian staff, comprising 208 international staff, 366 national staff and 64 United Nations Volunteers
- Repatriation of up to 169 international staff and 75 United Nations Volunteers and separation of 482 national staff
- Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary actions

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance, repair and renovation, and preparation for handover of 25 camps and 8 independent team sites during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and continued maintenance, repair and renovation of 19 premises during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Provision of sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal
- Operation and maintenance of 18 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 13 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 117 United Nations-owned generators at 25 camps and 8 independent team sites
- Storage and supply of 1.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators
- Maintenance and renovation of 12 airfields in 12 locations and 3 aviation fuel farm sites in 3 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 7 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants
- Completion of an infrastructural construction project comprising a wastewater dumping site and an access road in Daloa to ensure mitigation of the environmental impact of the Operation on the local community

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 543 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 14 armoured vehicles, through 4 workshops in 3 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and 424 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 14 armoured vehicles, through 4 workshops in 3 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Final maintenance in preparation for disposal by commercial sale, disposal as scrap or donation to the Government of 443 vehicles by 31 March 2017
- Final maintenance in preparation for disposal by transfer to other United Nations missions by 30 April 2017 of 49 United Nations vehicles assigned to support the administrative closure team
- Supply of 1.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation
- Operation of a daily shuttle service 5 days a week and a taxi service 6 days a week for an average of 453 United Nations military and civilian personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 and an average of 209 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017

Air transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 military-type aircraft, in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa) during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016; 1 fixed-wing and 5 rotary-wing military-type aircraft in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa) through 14 January 2017; 1 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing through 31 January 2017; 3 rotary-wing through 14 February 2017; and 1 rotary-wing through 28 February 2017
- Supply of 1.66 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations

Communications

- Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
- Support and maintenance of 22 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 32 telephone exchanges and 24 microwave links during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 22 VSAT systems, 22 telephone exchanges and 19 microwave links during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Support and maintenance of 256 high-frequency radios, 46 high-frequency base radios, 20 very-high-frequency (VHF) radios, 1,653 ultra-high frequency (UHF) radios and 24 UHF repeaters and transmitters during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 169 high-frequency radios, 16 high-frequency base radios, 16 VHF radios, 1,209 UHF radios and 6 UHF repeaters and transmitters during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Support and maintenance of 24 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities
- Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the camps and team sites to be closed during the mandate period

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 19 physical servers, 153 virtual servers, 1,063 desktop computers, 635 laptop computers, 415 printers and 230 digital senders in 33 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 6 servers, 101 virtual servers, 619 desktop computers, 457 laptop computers, 200 printers and 30 digital senders in 12 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Support and maintenance of 25 local area networks (LAN), 1 wide area network (WAN) and 1 metropolitan area network for 1,380 users in 33 locations during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 12 LAN, 1 WAN and 1 metropolitan area network for 942 users in 12 locations during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Support and maintenance of 19 wireless networks during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 4 wireless networks during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Support and maintenance of 1,650 e-mail accounts during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, and 1,200 e-mail accounts during the period from 1 January to 30 April 2017
- Deinstall and decommission services and prepare equipment for liquidation as may be required for each of the camps and team sites to be closed during the mandate period

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of 1 level II troop-contributing country clinic in Daloa until 5 August 2016; 1 level I clinic in Daloa and 1 level I clinic in Bouake until 31 December 2016; 6 level I troop-contributing country clinics in 6 locations and 3 level I police-contributing country clinics in 3 locations until 28 February 2017; 5 locally contracted level II clinics in Sector West and Sector East and 3 locally contracted level III clinics in Abidjan until 30 April 2017; and 1 level I-plus United Nations-owned clinic in Sebroko, Abidjan through 31 March 2017
- Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 2 level IV hospitals in 2 locations

- Maintenance of the capacity to provide support in medical emergencies, including the coordination of response to Zika virus
- HIV sensitization programme, including peer education for all mission personnel, HIV/AIDS voluntary confidential counselling and testing services

Security

- Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area, including 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials
- Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for up to 250 residences
- Conduct of a total of 75 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff

External factors

Suppliers of goods and services will be able to deliver as contracted.

Conduct and Discipline Team

97. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 7 posts of the Conduct and Discipline Team is proposed for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. The Chief of the Conduct and Discipline Team (P-5), supported by an Administrative Assistant (Field Service), will stay until 30 June 2017 to ensure that all outstanding cases are finalized before the closure of the Operation.

Security Section

98. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 157 posts of the Security Section is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 107 posts for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 21 posts (19 Field Service posts of Security Officer and 2 national General Service posts of Security Officer) during the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017.

Office of the Chief of Mission Support

99. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 46 posts of the Office of the Chief of Mission Support is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 43 posts for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 22 posts (1 D-1 post of Chief of Mission Support, 1 P-4 post of Chief Finance and Budget Officer, 1 P-3 post of Environmental Officer, 1 P-3 post of Finance Officer, 1 P-2 post of Associate Finance Officer, 5 Field Service posts, 1 National Professional Officer post and 11 national General Service posts) during the closure period, from 1 May to 20 June 2017.

Administrative Services

100. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 167 posts of the Administrative Services is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 131 posts and positions for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 31 posts and positions (1 P-5 post of Chief of Administrative Services, 3 P-4, 3 P-3, 6 Field Service, 2 National Professional Officer and 15 national General Service posts and 1 United Nations Volunteer position) during the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017.

Integrated Support Services

101. In the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), the abolishment of the currently authorized staffing establishment of 510 posts of the Integrated Support Services is proposed. UNOCI commenced with an incumbency of 389 posts and positions for the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017. This is expected to fall to 69 posts and positions (1 P-5 post of Chief of Integrated Support Services and 4 P-4, 5 P-3, 17 Field Service, 1 National Professional Officer and 30 national General Service posts and 11 United Nations Volunteer positions) for the closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017.

Component 5: support (closure period, from 1 May to 30 June 2017)

102. Following the withdrawal period to be concluded on 30 April 2017, the support component team will execute a two-month closure of UNOCI. All 28 regional locations are planned to be closed by 30 April 2017. The remaining 5 premises in Abidjan will be closed during May and June 2017. The closure phase is further divided into two sub-phases: (a) execution of the UNOCI assets disposal plan and (b) completion of the remaining administrative closure by June 2017 with the further reduced team.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
5.1 Effective and efficient completion of administrative liquidation of the Mission	5.1.1 Completion of site handover records, including handover-takeover certification indemnifying UNOCI from environmental and other liabilities
	5.1.2 Execution of the approved assets disposal plan
	5.1.3 Closure of Operation claims, legal issues and procurement and financial activities

Outputs

Service improvements

- Implementation of environmental protection measures at all locations vacated by the mission, including collection and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by the mission in an environmentally friendly manner and restoration of all sites to their original condition

Civilian personnel

- Administration of a support team comprising up to 82 international staff, 63 national staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers
- Repatriation of up to 82 international staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers

Administrative processes

- Closure of 109 contractual arrangements with vendors
- Settlement of all justified financial liabilities of the Operation, closure of 10 claims and conclusion of legal issues
- Reconciliation, verification and closing of two local bank accounts

Premises maintenance and handover period

- Maintenance and preparation for handover of 5 main premises in Abidjan
- Operation and maintenance of 111 generators
- Disposal of an estimated 11,834 items of property, plant and equipment with an estimated value of $26.8 million and an estimated 3.2 million items of inventory assets with an estimated value of $20.6 million through transfer to peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities, commercial sale and disposal, and donation to host Governments and non-governmental organizations
- Clearance of all military compounds from explosive items after troop withdrawal

Ground transportation

- Operation, final maintenance and preparation for further disposal through transfer to other United Nations missions by 30 June 2017 of 51 United Nations vehicles assigned to support the administrative closure team

Communications and information technology

- Support and maintenance of 1 server, 227 laptop computers, 40 printers, 2 local area networks (LAN) for 200 users in 2 locations, 6 wireless networks and 220 e-mail accounts
- Maintenance of 1 satellite link, Internet service provider connectivity and primary Department of Field Support applications
- Provision of information technology and communications client support to a maximum of 282 individual users inclusive of individual contractors

Medical

- Medico-administrative support to the UNOCI administrative closure team during the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017
- Technical support to the United Nations country team in the settling of joint medical services for the United Nations country team during the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017

Security

- Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all established compounds and individual residences

External factors

The Operation is anticipating the provision by the Government of a large yard to dispose of UNOCI inventory, including the conduct of a commercial sale. Securing such a facility is key to assets disposal. Sufficient staff of the correct type and nature is retained to complete a successful liquidation process.

Table 6
Human resources: component 5, support (withdrawal and closure)

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016[a]*	*December 2016[b]*	*April 2017*	*June 2017[c]*
Conduct and Discipline Team					
USG/ASG					
D-2/D-1					
P-5/P-4	2	2	2	1	1
P-3/P-2	2	1	1		
Field Service	1			1	1
National staff	2	2	2		
United Nations Volunteers					
Subtotal	**7**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**2**
Security Section					
USG/ASG					
D-2/D-1					
P-5/P-4	1				
P-3/P-2	5				
Field Service	55	33	34	20	19
National staff	96	61	49	2	2
United Nations Volunteers					
Subtotal	**157**	**94**	**83**	**22**	**21**
Office of the Chief of Mission Support					
USG/ASG					
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	1	1
P-5/P-4	3	3	3	3	1
P-3/P-2	5	5	5	3	1
Field Service	10	10	10	5	2

Office	*Approved for 2015/16*	*September 2016*[a]	*December 2016*[b]	*April 2017*[b]	*June 2017*[b]
National staff[c]	21	18	16	13	1
United Nations Volunteers	6	8	8	1	–
Subtotal	**46**	**45**	**43**	**26**	**6**
Administrative Services					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	7	3	3	4	4
P-3/P-2	9	6	7	4	1
Field Service	19	13	13	9	5
National staff[c]	110	86	85	25	6
United Nations Volunteers	22	10	10	3	1
Subtotal	**167**	**118**	**118**	**45**	**17**
Integrated Support Services					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	–	–	–	–	–
P-5/P-4	9	3	3	5	4
P-3/P-2	16	9	9	5	4
Field Service	98	77	76	32	8
National staff[c]	323	219	196	90	–
United Nations Volunteers	64	36	36	20	1
Subtotal	**510**	**344**	**320**	**152**	**17**
Total					
USG/ASG	–	–	–	–	–
D-2/D-1	1	1	1	1	1
P-5/P-4	22	11	11	13	10
P-3/P-2	37	21	22	12	6
Field Service	183	133	133	67	35
National staff[c]	552	386	348	130	9
United Nations Volunteers	92	54	54	24	2
Grand total	**887**	**606**	**569**	**247**	**63**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General

[a] Represents actual incumbency at the end of the month

[b] Represents highest level of proposed strength at the start of the month

[c] Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

		Cost estimates			Variance	
Category	Apportionment (2015-16)	Withdrawal (1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017)	Closure (1 May to 30 June 2017)	Total (2016-17)	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)+(3)	(5)=(4)-(1)	(6)=(5)÷(1)
Military and police personnel						
Military observers	8 301.2	3 185.2	–	3 185.2	(5 116.0)	(61.6)
Military contingents	157 134.3	47 228.7	–	47 228.7	(109 905.6)	(69.9)
United Nations police	20 131.6	8 806.0	–	8 806.0	(11 325.6)	(56.3)
Formed police units	29 143.7	9 702.3	–	9 702.3	(19 441.4)	(66.7)
Subtotal	**214 710.8**	**68 922.2**	**–**	**68 922.2**	**(145 788.6)**	**(67.9)**
Civilian personnel						
International staff	59 634.4	32 511.8	2 076.1	34 587.9	(25 246.5)	(42.3)
National staff	16 149.2	10 665.7	178.3	10 844.0	(5 305.2)	(32.9)
United Nations Volunteers	6 458.8	2 228.4	43.2	2 271.6	(4 187.2)	(64.8)
General temporary assistance	38.0	–	–	–	(38.0)	(100.0)
Government-provided personnel	338.5	47.9		47.9	(290.6)	(85.8)
Subtotal	**82 618.9**	**45 253.8**	**2 297.6**	**47 551.4**	**(35 067.5)**	**(42.4)**
Operational costs						
Civilian electoral observers						
Consultants	503.0	784.9		784.9	281.9	56.0
Official travel	3 016.0	2 843.0	148.0	2 991.0	(25.0)	(0.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	31 166.9	16 882.3	1 160.5	18 042.8	(13 124.1)	(42.1)
Ground transportation	6 962.8	3 396.9	306.7	3 703.6	(3 259.2)	(46.8)
Air transportation	30 477.6	12 462.0		12 462.0	(18 015.6)	(59.1)
Naval transportation	5.0			–	(5.0)	(100.0)
Communications	4 933.6	3 550.2	140.6	3 690.8	(1 242.8)	(25.2)
Information technology	4 948.5	4 050.5	75.8	4 126.3	(822.2)	(16.6)
Medical	1 296.4	589.8	75.7	665.5	(630.9)	(48.7)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	20 154.8	13 181.2	753.2	13 934.4	(6 220.4)	(30.9)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	2 000.0		2 000.0		
Subtotal	**105 464.6**	**59 740.8**	**2 660.5**	**62 401.3**	**(43 063.3)**	**(40.8)**
Gross requirements	**402 794.3**	**173 916.8**	**4 958.1**	**178 874.9**	**(223 919.4)**	**(55.6)**

	Cost estimates				Variance	
Category	Apportionment (2015-16) (1)	Withdrawal (1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017) (2)	Closure (1 May to 30 June 2017) (3)	Total (2016-17) (4) = (2) + (3)	Amount (5) = (4)-(1)	Percentage (6) = (5) ÷ (1)
Staff assessment income	7 276.9	4 583.1	219.6	4 802.7	(2 474.2)	(34.0)
Net requirements	**395 517.4**	**169 333.7**	**4 738.5**	**174 072.2**	**(221 445.2)**	**(56.0)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**402 794.3**	**173 916.8**	**4 958.1**	**178 874.9**	**(223 919.4)**	**(56.6)**

B. Non-budgeted contributions

103. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated value
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	32 021.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	**32 021.0**

[a] Inclusive of the estimated rental value of government-provided facilities.

C. Vacancy factors

104. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 take into account the following vacancy factors:

(Percentage)

Category	Budgeted 2015-16	Actual 2015-16	Projected 2016-17
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	2.0	8.0	–
Military contingents	2.0	13.6	–
United Nations police	11.0	14.5	–
Formed police units	1.0	13.2	–

Category	Budgeted 2015/16	Actual 2015/16	Projected 2016/17
Civilian personnel			
International staff	10.0	15.7	10.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	12.0	12.4	2.0
National General Service staff	4.0	7.5	2.0
United Nations Volunteers	7.0	13.0	10.0
Temporary positions[a]			
International staff	–	–	–
National staff	–	–	–
Government-provided personnel	–	12.5	–
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–

[a] Funded under general temporary assistance.

105. The proposed vacancy factors for the 2016/17 period reflect the anticipated attrition of civilian staff and difficulties in retaining or recruiting personnel in the context of the Operation's closure.

D. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

106. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease and self-sustainment) in the total amount of $17,018,700, as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Estimated amount		
Category	Military contingents	Formed police units	Total
Major equipment	8 569.9	1 865.5	10 435.4
Self-sustainment	5 661.4	921.9	6 583.3
Total	**14 231.3**	**2 787.4**	**17 018.7**

Mission factor	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.80	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
Intensified operational condition factor	1.90	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.50	1 September 2016	30 June 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.00-4.25		

E. Training

107. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Consultants	
Training consultants	398.2
Official travel	
Official travel, training	918.0
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	454.8
Total	**1 771.0**

108. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, compared to previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	International staff			*National staff*			*Military and police personnel*		
	Planned 2015/16	*Actual 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*	*Planned 2015/16*	*Actual 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*	*Planned 2015/16*	*Actual 2015/16*	*Proposed 2016/17*
Internal	1 457	169	1 127	1 144	376	1 390	1 040	159	940
External[a]	73	76	41	45	35	56	9	—	9
Total	**1 530**	**245**	**1 168**	**1 189**	**411**	**1 446**	**1 049**	**159**	**949**

[a] Includes the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and outside the mission area.

109. The revised requirements for the 2016/17 period reflect an overall increase, in comparison with 2015/16, in the number of international and national staff, as well as military and police personnel, planned to be trained, owing to the withdrawal and closure of the mission by 30 June 2017. During the 2016/17 period, the focus is to complete the project of preparing national staff to continue their careers outside of UNOCI.

F. Mine detection and mine-clearing services

110. The estimated resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated value
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	2 500.0

111. The Operation will perform residual functions related to the management of weapons and ammunition. In this respect, efforts will be undertaken in the following areas: (a) the clearance of explosive remnants of war to improve the protection of civilians and human security; (b) the safe handling and storage of weapons and ammunition and the disposal of unserviceable ones collected during disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations and ad hoc disarmament operations to disarmament-related sites; and (c) physical security and stockpile management.

G. Quick-impact projects

112. The estimated resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, compared to previous periods, are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Period	Amount	Number of projects
1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (approved)	2 000.0	80
1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (actual)	1 990.6	89
1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (proposed)	2 000.0	49

113. A provision of $2.0 million is proposed for the 2016-17 period for the implementation of 49 quick-impact projects in the following areas: improving the command and control structure in support of security during elections (6 projects); community disarmament projects (5 projects); strengthening the human rights capacity of human rights stakeholders (4 projects); support for the political facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including the rehabilitation of public or communal infrastructure in support of social cohesion and conflict resolution (25 projects); and assistance in the rehabilitation and equipping of gendarmerie and police facilities (9 projects).

114. The implementation of quick-impact projects by UNOCI components remains critical, in particular in support of the facilitation role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in strengthening social cohesion and national reconciliation in light of the Operation's withdrawal and closure.

III. Analysis of variances[1]

115. The standard terms applied with respect to the analysis of resources variances in this section are defined in annex I to the present report. The terminology used remains the same as that used in previous reports.

	Variance	
Military observers	($5 116.0)	(61.6%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

116. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal of all military observers by 31 March 2017, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016). The deployment of military observers had decreased from 192 to 100 by 31 August 2016.

	Variance	
Military contingents	($109 905.6)	(69.9%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

117. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal of all contingent personnel by 30 April 2017, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016). The deployment of contingent personnel had decreased from 3,968 to 1,900 by 31 August 2016. A phased withdrawal will take place from February to April 2017.

	Variance	
United Nations police	($11 325.6)	(56.3%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

118. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal of all United Nations police officers by March 2017, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016). The deployment of United Nations police officers will decrease from 500 to 250 by 31 December 2016, with further progressive repatriation by 30 April 2017.

	Variance	
Formed police units	($19 441.4)	(66.7%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

119. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal of formed police units by February 2017, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016). The deployment had decreased from 1,000 personnel to 420 personnel by 1 July 2016. The repatriation of the 3 remaining formed police units will be completed by March/April 2017.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
International staff	($25 246.5)	(42.3%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

120. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), of 354 international staff authorized for the 2015/16 period. A total of 272 posts will be abolished during the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, with the remaining 82 posts to be abolished during the closure of the Operation by 30 June 2017. A vacancy factor of 10 per cent has been applied in the computation of international staff costs. The proposed resource requirements include provisions for termination indemnity costs, as well as accumulated annual leave and other separation costs.

	Variance	
National staff	($5 305.2)	(32.9%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

121. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal of 700 national staff authorized for the 2015/16 period. A total of 637 posts will be abolished during the mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, with the remaining 63 posts to be abolished during the closure of the Operation, by 30 June 2017. A vacancy factor of 2 per cent has been applied in the computation of national staff costs. The proposed resource requirements include provisions for final separation costs.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($4 187.2)	(64.8%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

122. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased complete withdrawal, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), of 154 United Nations Volunteers authorized for the 2015/16 period. A total of 140 positions will be abolished during the withdrawal period, from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, with the remaining 14 posts to be abolished during the closure of the Operation by 30 June 2017. A vacancy factor of 10 per cent has been applied in the computation of United Nations Volunteers costs.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	($290.6)	(85.8%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

123. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the withdrawal, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), of government-provided personnel in August 2016. The proposed resource requirements

provide for the deployment of 6 customs officers in the months of July and August 2016 to complete residual activities.

	Variance	
Consultants	$281.9	56%

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

124. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the additional requirement with respect to non-training consultants in the areas of humanitarian and human rights and safe and secure environment to support the transition process, as well as consultants to design a monitoring and evaluation system to support the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($13 124.1)	(42.1%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

125. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel and the closure of camps, team sites and field and regional offices, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), and the related reduction in requirements for security, waste disposal, utilities and maintenance services and the acquisition of equipment and supplies, combined with the projected lower consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants.

126. The overall reduction in requirements is offset, in part, by increased requirements for alteration and renovation services to restore premises to their original state in preparation for handover to private landlords and government authorities, as required under rental agreements and the status-of-mission agreement.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($3 259.2)	(46.8%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

127. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel and the closure of the Operation, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), and the related reduction in requirements for fuel for vehicles and liability insurance and no requirement for acquisition of vehicles or workshop equipment.

128. The overall reduction in requirements is offset, in part, by increased requirements for rental of vehicles and repair, maintenance and spare parts, while the United Nations-owned vehicles fleet is being prepared for disposal.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($18 015.6)	(59.1%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

129. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the gradual decommissioning of the Operation's aircraft fleet, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016). The aircraft fleet was reduced to 7 on 1 July 2016. UNOCI plans to further reduce the fleet to 6 aircraft by the end of December 2016, to 4 aircraft by 14 January 2017, to 3 aircraft by 31 January 2017 and to 1 aircraft by 14 February 2016. The last aircraft is to be maintained until 28 February 2017.

	Variance	
Communications	($1 242.8)	(25.2%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

130. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel and the closure of Operation, in the context of Security Council resolution 2 284 (2016), and the related reduction in requirements for commercial communications and communications spare parts and the non-inclusion of provisions for acquisition of equipment and public information services.

	Variance	
Information technology	($822.2)	(16.6%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

131. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel and the closure of camps, team sites and field and regional offices, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), and the non-inclusion of provisions for the acquisition of equipment, combined with reduced requirements for information technology services, licences and fees, and spare parts.

	Variance	
Medical	($630.9)	(48.7%)

- **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

132. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), and the related reduction in requirements for medical supplies and services.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($6,220.4)	(30.9%)

• **Mandate: withdrawal and closure of the Operation**

133. The main factor contributing to the variance under this heading is the phased withdrawal of military, police and civilian personnel and the closure of camps, team sites and field and regional offices, in the context of Security Council resolution 2284 (2016), and the related reduction in requirements for mine detection and mine clearance services and other services and equipment, as well as the substantial completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

134. The overall reduction in requirements is offset, in part, by increased requirements with respect to other freight and related costs, owing to reliance on commercially contracted services in support of inland transportation and handling of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment. In addition, the proposed resource requirements include provisions in the amount of $4.95 million in respect of the scale-up activities and programming of the United Nations country team, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2284 (2016).

135. The proposed projects for programmatic activities are reflected in the result-based budgeting frameworks of the present report, and include projects to support: cross-border social cohesion, national reconciliation and social cohesion, community disarmament, security sector reform, and human rights, by strengthening capacities to promote the rights of women and prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children.

IV. Status of expenditure and resource requirements

136. It is estimated that total resources in the amount of $178,874,900 (gross of staff assessment) would be required for the mandated maintenance, withdrawal and closure of the Operation for the 12-month period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

137. By its resolution 70/272, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding $153,046,000 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016. As at 30 September 2016, the Secretary-General had exercised his authority and entered into commitments in the amount of $83,710,800.

138. It is projected that expenditure for the period from 1 October 2016 to 30 June 2017 will amount to $95,164,100, which would give rise to a total projected expenditure for the 2016/17 period of $178,874,900. This represents an increase of $25,828,900 in comparison with the approved resources for the period ($153,046,000).

139. A breakdown of expenditure as at 30 September 2016 and projected costs through 30 June 2017, by budget class of expenditure, is provided in the table 7 below.

Table 7

Status of expenditure and resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

Category					
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	4 111.9	1 421.8	1 763.4	3 185.2	(926.7)
Military contingents	52 138.8	35 738.6	31 490.1	67 228.7	(4 989.8)
United Nations police	10 066.6	1 947.7	5 458.7	8 806.0	(1 260.6)
Formed police units	13 010.0	5 934.3	5 768.0	9 702.5	(3 307.7)
Subtotal	**79 327.0**	**46 442.4**	**22 479.8**	**68 922.2**	**(10 404.8)**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	21 868.9	11 224.2	23 155.7	34 387.9	12 519.0
National staff	9 315.6	5 906.0	6 848.0	10 844.0	1 528.4
United Nations Volunteers	2 723.6	676.3	1 595.3	2 271.6	(452.0)
General temporary assistance	–	10.2	0.2		
Government-provided personnel	169.0	41.4	6.5	47.9	(121.1)
Subtotal	**34 077.3**	**15 947.7**	**31 603.7**	**47 551.4**	**13 474.1**
Operational costs					
Civilian electoral observers					
Consultants	189.0	146.3	638.6	784.9	595.9
Official travel	1 479.0	498.6	2 492.4	2 991.0	1 512.0
Facilities and infrastructure	12 188.9	4 309.7	13 647.1	18 042.8	5 854.1
Ground transportation	2 239.2	1 008.2	2 695.4	3 703.6	1 464.4
Air transportation	10 730.6	8 106.7	4 359.1	12 462.0	1 731.4
Naval transportation	2.4	1.7	13.71		(2.4)
Communications	2 416.4	1 008.1	2 682.7	3 690.8	1 274.4
Information technology	2 245.0	863.5	3 562.8	4 126.3	1 881.3
Medical	467.4	88.3	577.2	665.5	198.1
Special equipment					
Other supplies, services and equipment	6 684.2	4 055.8	9 878.6	13 934.4	7 250.2
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	1 357.8	642.2	2 000.0	1 000.0
Subtotal	**39 641.7**	**21 520.7**	**41 080.6**	**62 401.3**	**22 759.6**
Gross requirements	**153 046.0**	**83 710.8**	**95 164.1**	**178 874.9**	**25 828.9**

Category	Apportioned resources (1 July to 31 December 2016) (resolution 70/272)	Actual expenditure (1 July to 30 September 2016)	Projected expenditure (1 October 30 June 2017)	Total (2016/17)	Change in resources (decrease) increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) + (3)	(5) = (4) − (1)
Staff assessment income	3 727.3	1 747.1	3 055.6	4 802.7	1 075.4
Net requirements	**149 318.7**	**81 963.7**	**92 108.5**	**174 072.2**	**24 753.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)					
Total requirements	**153 046.0**	**83 710.8**	**95 164.1**	**178 874.9**	**25 828.9**

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

140. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Operation are:**

(a) **Appropriation in the amount of $178,874,900 for the maintenance of the Operation for the 12-month period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of the amount of $153,046,000 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 under the terms of Assembly resolution 70/272;**

(b) **Assessment of the amount of $25,828,900 for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in addition to the amount of $153,046,000 already assessed for the period 1 July to 31 December 2016 under the terms of resolution 70/272.**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolutions 70/272 and 70/286, including requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 70/272)

Decision/request	Response
Commends the Operation for its efforts to prepare national staff for the transitional period by conducting training and hosting job fairs, encourages the Operation to continue to assist national staff in their transition to future professional careers outside the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to report, in the context of his revised budget proposal for 2016/17, on progress made in this regard (para. 10).	The Operation offers assistance to national staff in their future careers through the Integrated Mission Training Centre, various certification programmes, including online training (UN SkillPort), career development and capacity-building programmes, comprising tailored training modules and crosscutting programmes specifically designed to meet the needs of national staff members and to prepare them for challenges, not only within the United Nations system, but also with respect to career opportunities in the public and/or private sectors. In order to facilitate the reinsertion of national staff, a training programme was initiated in the 2015/16 period and continues through the 2016/17 period. Detailed information on the nature of the training programmes is set out in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the present report.
Stresses the important contribution of experienced staff during the drawdown of the Operation, in particular the national staff (para. 11).	A significant number of experienced staff have been designated as part of the liquidation team. They will provide support during the closure of the Operation. In addition, an initiative to utilize in-house professional capacity to train coach UNOCI staff in specific professional areas was implemented under the lunch and learn programme. It comprised 7 sessions for 50 participants led by experienced UNOCI staff. They included sessions on: public speaking led by a Public Information Officer, supply chain Management led by a Procurement Officer, Google Power user led by an Electoral Information Technologies Officer, and employee engagement for managers and supervisors led by a Training Officer of the Integrated Mission Training Centre. The experienced UNOCI staff members also delivered training on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Umoja (on travel and time management and human resources).

(Resolution 70/286)

Document request	Response
Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the results-based budget framework adequately permits consideration of the progress of each mission towards achieving mandated tasks and its effective use of resources, with full regard to accountability and the changing mandate of the mission (para. 15).	UNOCI has ensured that its results-based budget framework for the 2016/17 period reflects progress made in the 2015/16 period towards achieving mandated tasks and the effective use of resources. Furthermore, the Security Council, in its resolution 2284 (2016), extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 30 June 2017, comprising the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNOCI components by 30 April 2017 and the closure of the Operation during the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017. The results-based budget framework in the present report reflects the prescribed mandated activities for the final period of the Operation. The results-based budget framework for the support component proposed for the 2016/17 period is divided into two frameworks, the first reflecting the withdrawal phase and the second reflecting the closure period.
Urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the recruitment lead time for staff in field missions, taking into account the relevant provisions governing recruitment of United Nations staff (para. 22).	Recruitment by UNOCI in the 2016/17 period will be limited to filling recently vacated posts to cover critical functions. These are: the Chief of Staff in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (D-1) for the period from January through March 2017; an Aviation Safety Officer (Field Service) until 30 April 2017; a Driver/Administrative Assistant (national General Service) in the Office of the Chief of the Mission Support for the period from January through April 2017; a Political Affairs Officer (P-3) in the Political Affairs Section for the period from January through March 2017; a national General Service post in the Office of the Police Commissioner for January and February 2017; and an Administrative Assistant (Field Service) in the Conduct and Discipline Unit.
Recognizes the role of women in all aspects of peace and security issues, expresses concern about the gender imbalance in the staffing of peacekeeping operations, particularly at senior levels, requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to recruit and retain women in peacekeeping operations, in particular to appoint women to senior United Nations leadership positions, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, considering, in particular, women from troop- and police-contributing countries, and strongly encourages Member States, where	UNOCI has made every effort to ensure gender balance in its senior leadership appointments, as well as to encourage the same at the lower levels. As the Operation transitions towards closure, UNOCI is working on ensuring that experienced senior female staff are retained, where their functions are still required in the context of the Operation's closing, to assist in the transition of tasks and the liquidation of UNOCI.

(Section reference)	*(Response)*
applicable, to identify and regularly submit more women candidates for appointment to positions in the United Nations system (para. 25).	
Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the overall environmental footprint of each peacekeeping mission, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management and power generation systems, in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures (para. 31).	UNOCI has an Environmental Officer at the P-3 level who is responsible for implementing the Operation's policy on the environment. Contingent and final environmental clearance procedures were developed and are being applied during the closure of UNOCI sites. Clean-up and disposal of waste is a core component of these policies and procedures. This includes disposal of hazardous waste by United Nations-approved contractors. Contingent and final environmental clearance procedures are included in the new standard operational procedures for land and property management. These include the return of premise procedures, including environmental clean-up, which are also being adhered during the closure and handover of the sites and premises of the Operation. As UNOCI is closing by 30 June 2017, no further provisions were made for power generation systems. Detailed information on the nature of environmental activities is set out in paragraphs 47 to 49 of the present report.
Recognizes the increasing demands and challenges of the volatile work environment faced in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen capacity and standards with regard to the 10-1-2 casualty response, including capacity-building, training and education, and to continue to develop innovative solutions in this regard (para. 32).	UNOCI mass casualty training has been, and will remain, ongoing, as part of crisis management preparedness. The 10-1-2 casualty response has been implemented in UNOCI through the deployment of integrated medical facilities consisting of contributed capacities from Member States, United Nations-owned and locally contracted medical facilities, and the availability of dedicated air-assets to guarantee casualty evacuation capability 24 hours a day.
Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the security of information and communications in missions, including those gathered from the use of unmanned aerial systems, as a matter of priority (para. 35).	UNOCI information and communications are secured in accordance with the Information and Communications Technologies Division guidelines and procedures pertaining to information security. Strict access control to information and communications technology resources is in place. All voice, data and video communications are encrypted. UNOCI will retain the required expertise to secure information and communication technology services and ensure that there is no impact on the security of information and communications during the withdrawal and closure of the Operation.

Decision requested	*Response*
Further requests the Secretary-General to present in individual mission budget proposals a clear vision of the annual construction requirements by ensuring, as appropriate, multi-year plans and to continue his efforts to enhance the accuracy of budgeting, by improving aspects of project planning, management and oversight, with due consideration of operational circumstances on the ground, and to closely monitor the execution of works to ensure their timely completion (para. 42).	There is no new construction project planned for the 2016/17 period. UNOCI plans to dismantle/restore, partially or in their entirety, 13 premises on privately owned land in December 2016 and May 2017. Information on the restoration of premises and sites, including environmental remediation, is set out at paragraphs 47 to 49 of the present report.
Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen oversight and internal controls in the areas of procurement and asset management across peacekeeping missions, including by holding a named official in mission management accountable for checking stock levels before undertaking any acquisition activity in order to ensure compliance with established asset management policies, taking into account the current and future needs of the mission and the importance of the full implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (para. 43).	Minimum stock levels per item have been established. Requisitions are raised according to the need for replenishment. No acquisitions of equipment are planned for the 2016/17 period. The current inventory holdings will be utilized in line with the preliminary asset disposal plan, which is to be completed in November 2016 (see paras. 41-46 above).
Recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all planned projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance the impact of these projects while addressing underlying challenges (para. 55).	To facilitate timely, responsible and accountable delivery of all planned quick-impact projects, UNOCI has reconfigured the administration of such projects using integrated field teams to monitor and evaluate progress in project implementation and assist implementing partners to finalize their reports. Quick-impact projects facilitated the implementation of the UNOCI mandate, especially in maintaining the confidence of the population vis-à-vis the Operation, enhancing social cohesion and facilitating reconciliation in conflict-prone areas, while providing basic services such as schools, health centres, administrative facilities and specific services to women and children throughout the country. The implemented projects also facilitated outreach activities and supported the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General through rehabilitation of public infrastructure; addressed promotion and protection of human rights, child protection, women's rights and humanitarian conditions and recovery capacities; supported the rehabilitation and equipping of gendarmerie and police facilities; and supported the building of confidence between the military battalions and the local population.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/70/742)

Request/recommendation	*Response*
The Committee reiterates its view that budgeted vacancy rates should be based, as much as possible, on actual vacancy rates. In cases where the proposed budgeted rates differ from the actual rates at the time of the budget preparation, clear justification should be provided in related budget documents for the rates used. Operational costs should always reflect the application of the budgeted vacancy rates (para. 45).	The budgeted vacancy rates for UNOCI for the 2016/17 period take into account the actual vacancy rates recorded in the 2015/16 period and, given the Operation's withdrawal and closure, reflect the attrition of civilian staff and potential difficulties in retaining or recruiting personnel in the context of the Operation's closure.
In the light of the magnitude of the resources allocated to air operations across peacekeeping operations and the [audit findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors], together with the additional observations and recommendations [made by the Advisory Committee], the Advisory Committee reiterates its view that an important opportunity exists to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of air operations, including the possibility of realizing significant cost savings in future budgets (para. 116).	UNOCI introduced policies in the 2015/16 period to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of air operations. In the light of the gradual withdrawal of military personnel, UNOCI is utilizing charter flights, which is more cost efficient with a lower number of military personnel.
The Advisory Committee continues to be of the view, particularly in view of the current volatility of fuel prices, that the rates applied for budgetary purposes for fuel should be based, as much as possible, on the latest prices, and that this information should be provided to the General Assembly, along with the related financial implications of any rate changes, at the time of its consideration of peacekeeping budget proposals (para. 145).	The latest fuel prices were applied in the cost estimates in the present report.
The Committee looks forward to reviewing the results of the analysis currently under way of the possibility of replacing part of the light passenger vehicle fleet with sedan-type, multipurpose and alternative-type vehicles. The Committee trusts that the mission vehicle acquisition plans for the 2017/18 financial period will reflect the outcome of this review (para. 160).	The replacement of part of the light passenger vehicle fleet with sedan-type, multi-purpose and alternative type vehicles is no longer viable as UNOCI proceeds towards transition and liquidation by 30 June 2017. The Operation will use rented vehicles during liquidation in order to permit the disposal of United Nations-owned equipment in a timely manner. Rented light passenger vehicles will be required to support the transportation requirements of the liquidation team. Medium-sized buses will continue to be used for shuttle purposes for national staff.

Annex I

Definitions

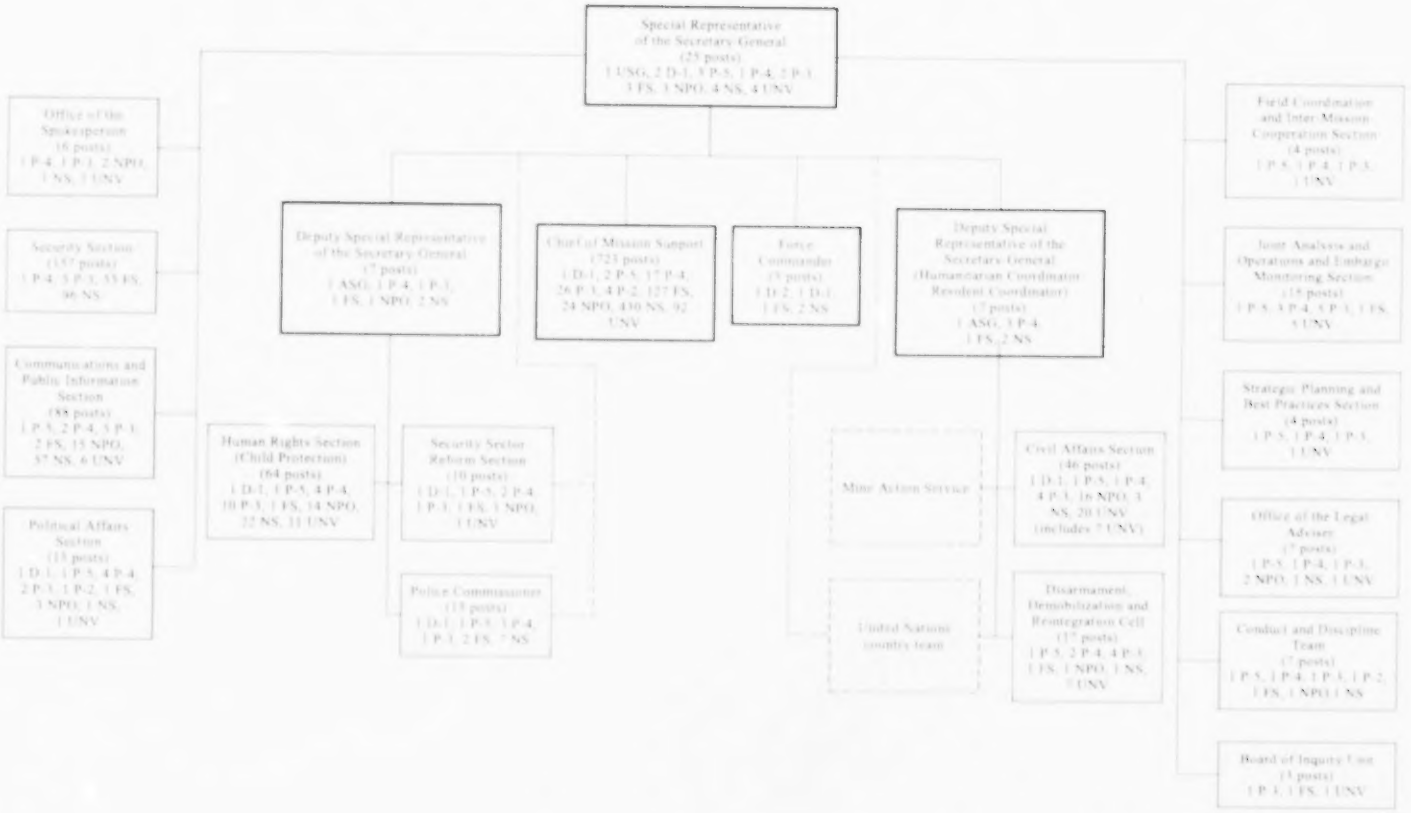
Terminology related to variance analysis

Section III of the present report indicates the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate**: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate
- **External**: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations
- **Cost parameters**: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies
- **Management**: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment)

Annex II

Organization chart


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(25 posts)
1 USG, 2 D-1, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 3 FS, 3 NPO, 4 NS, 4 UNV
Office of the Spokesperson
(6 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 NPO, 1 NS, 1 UNV
Security Section
(157 posts)
1 P-4, 5 P-3, 55 FS, 96 NS
Communications and Public Information Section
(88 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 FS, 15 NPO, 57 NS, 6 UNV
Political Affairs Section
(15 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS, 3 NPO, 1 NS, 1 UNV
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(7 posts)
1 ASG, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 1 NPO, 2 NS
Human Rights Section (Child Protection)
(64 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 FS, 14 NPO, 22 NS, 11 UNV
Security Sector Reform Section
(10 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 3 NPO, 1 UNV
Police Commissioner
(13 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 FS, 7 NS
Chief of Mission Support
(723 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-5, 17 P-4, 26 P-3, 4 P-2, 127 FS, 24 NPO, 430 NS, 92 UNV
Force Commander
(9 posts)
1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 FS, 2 NS
Mine Action Service
United Nations country team
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator)
(7 posts)
1 ASG, 3 P-4, 1 FS, 2 NS
Civil Affairs Section
(46 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3, 16 NPO, 3 NS, 20 UNV
(includes 7 UNV)
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Cell
(17 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 FS, 1 NPO, 1 NS, 7 UNV
Field Coordination and Inter-Mission Cooperation Section
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 UNV
Joint Analysis and Operations and Embargo Monitoring Section
(15 posts)
1 P-5, 3 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 FS, 5 UNV
Strategic Planning and Best Practices Section
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 UNV
Office of the Legal Adviser
(7 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 NPO, 1 NS, 1 UNV
Conduct and Discipline Team
(7 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS, 1 NPO, 1 NS
Board of Inquiry Unit
(3 posts)
1 P-3, 1 FS, 1 UNV

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; NPO, National Professional Officer; NS, national General Service; USG, Under-Secretary-General; UNV, United Nations Volunteers.

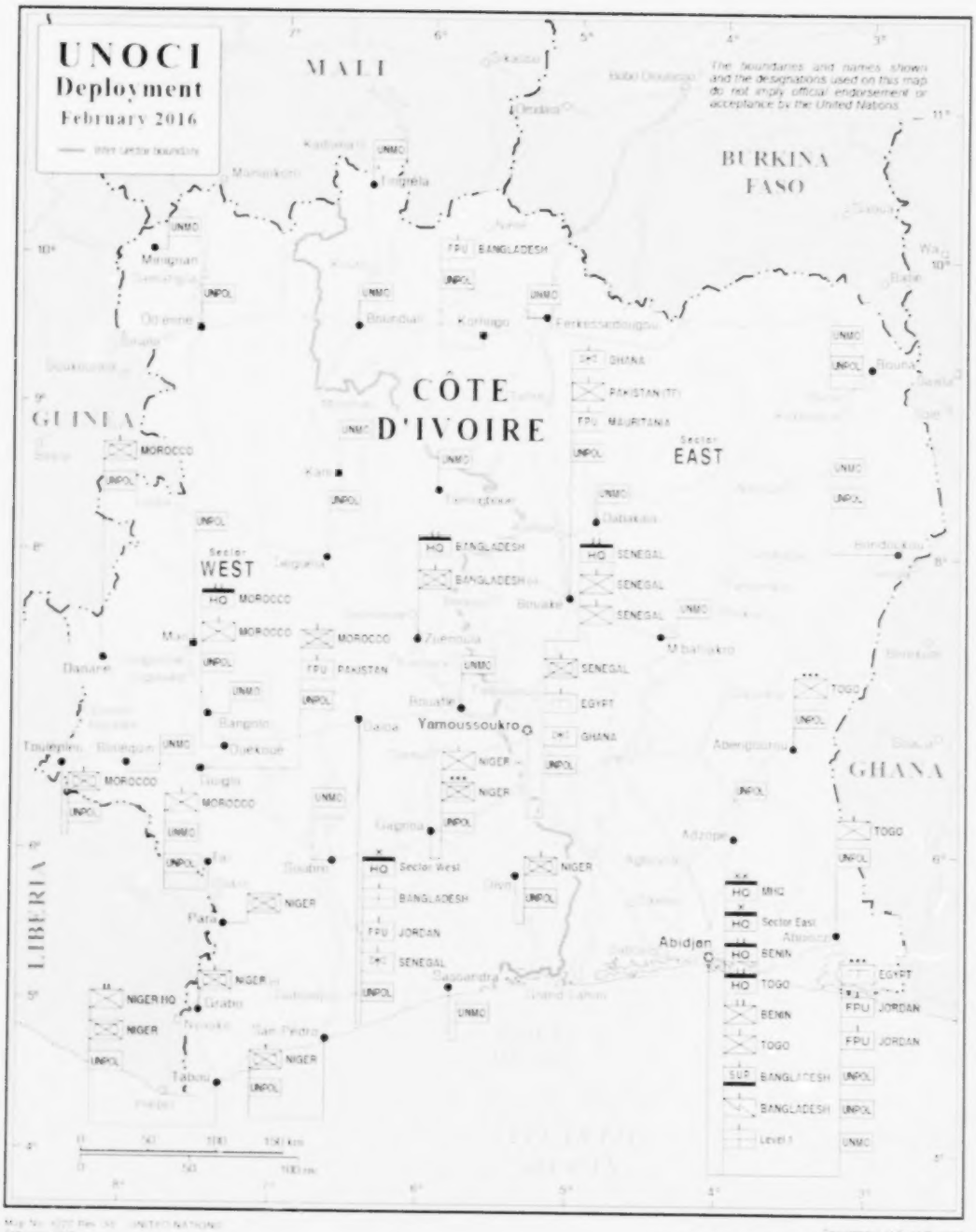
[a] As at 30 June 2016.

Annex III

Information on funding provisions and activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead partners, mechanism*
Governance	Available mechanisms are in place to ensure the rule of law, human rights compliance and gender balance	Number of primary and secondary items of legislation adopted in accordance with applicable international conventions and standards	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA
	Conflict prevention and conflict management mechanisms are in place at the national and local levels	Number of conflicts dealt with through the local peace committee	UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN-Women, IOM
Poverty reduction	Available income of the vulnerable population (with a focus on women and youth) is increasing	The vulnerable population has access to microcredit lines with a view to engaging in income-generating activities	International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNDP, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UN-Women, UNFPA
		The vulnerable population has access to food with reasonably good nutritive qualities	FAO, World Farmers' Organization, UNFPA World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Basic social services	Access to primary education	Equitable access of boys and girls to higher quality primary education	UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, OHCHR, UNFPA
	Access to health-related services	The affected population (women, children, youth) has access to maternal and child-related health services	UNFPA, World Health Organization, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WFP, UNDP

Map


UNOCI
Deployment
February 2016
MALI
BURKINA FASO
GUINEA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
GHANA
Sector WEST
Sector EAST
Yamoussoukro
Abidjan
MOROCCO
BANGLADESH
SENEGAL
GHANA
NIGER
PAKISTAN (FPU)
MAURITANIA
EGYPT
TOGO
BENIN
JORDAN
UNMO
UNPOL